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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	*RELEASE DATE*
March 2004	7 April 2004
June 2004	7 July 2004

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Banking Statistics have been discontinued and no longer appear in this publication.

FEATURE ARTICLES

The complete back catalogue of feature articles are now available on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/Themes/Western Australia/Articles of interest on Western Australia>.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
LGA	Local Government Area
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	Statistical Local Area
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
. .	not applicable
*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 19 December 2003. Explanatory notes of the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *Western Australian Statistical Indicators.* Readers are directed to the explanatory notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

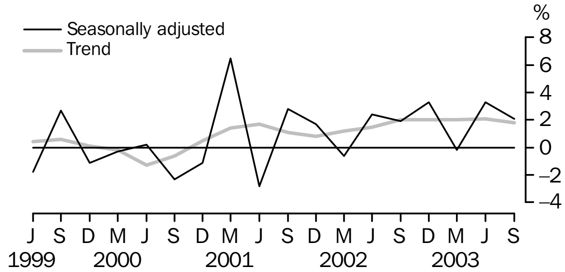
ALAN HUBBARD
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

OVERVIEW

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand, in trend chain volume terms, increased 1.8% ($349 million) to $19,589 million in the September quarter 2003 — the twelfth consecutive increase since the December quarter 2000. Since the September quarter 2002, quarterly growth in State final demand has remained steady at around 2.0%. Growth in Western Australia's State final demand of 1.8% in the September quarter 2003 was well above the 1.0% increase recorded nationally.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures—Change from previous quarter



In seasonally adjusted chain volume terms, State final demand increased 2.1% ($407 million) to $19,701 million in the September quarter 2003. The main drivers of growth in State final demand were:

- Household final consumption expenditure — up $253 million (2.5%), reflecting growth in retail trade (mainly in recreational goods and electrical equipment) and new motor vehicle sales; and
- Private expenditure on Machinery and equipment — up $233 million (13.0%), mainly due to high levels of investment activity in the Property and business services industry, and the impact of the strong $A on imports.

Partially offsetting the increase in State final demand were falls in Public gross fixed capital expenditure and Private expenditure on Non-dwelling construction — down $101 million (12.2%) and $66 million (4.7%) respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Perth's consumer price index (CPI) increased 0.9% in the September quarter 2003, compared to an increase of 0.6% nationally. Contributing to prices growth during the quarter were increases in the cost of fuel, house purchase and property and rates charges. Partially offsetting these increases were falls in the cost of imports and overseas holidays, due to further strengthening of the $A.

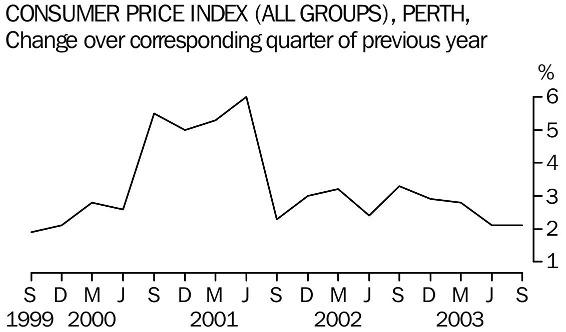
Major contributors to the increase in Perth's CPI in the September quarter 2003 were:

- House purchase — up 2.9%;
- Automotive fuel — up 3.0%; and
- Property and rates charges — up 11.2%.

Offsetting price decreases came mainly from:

- Overseas holiday travel and accommodation — down 3.2%;
- Audio, visual and computing equipment — down 6.8%; and
- Vegetables — down 3.5%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

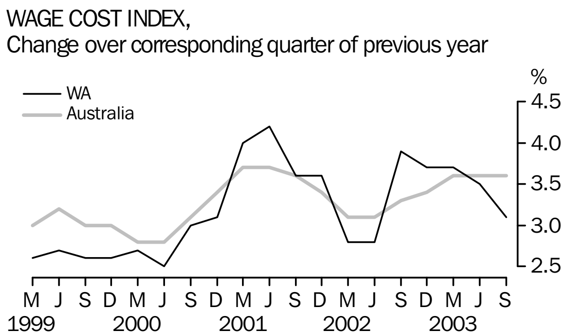


Over the twelve months to September 2003, Perth's CPI increased 2.1%. Price increases ranged from 1.8% in Darwin to 3.6% in Adelaide. Nationally, the CPI rose 2.6% over the year to September.

WAGE COST INDEX

The quarterly index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for Western Australia increased 1.3% in the September quarter 2003, the largest increase since the September quarter of the previous year (1.6%). Nationally, the wage cost index rose 1.2% over the same period.

In the twelve months to September 2003, wages in Western Australia grew 3.1%, compared to growth of 3.6% nationally. Annual wages growth ranged from 2.8% in the Northern Territory to 4.1% in the Australian Capital Territory.



Accommodation, cafes and restaurants showed the highest quarterly wages growth of the selected industries in Western Australia, rising 2.1% in the September quarter 2003. Manufacturing and Retail trade recorded the lowest quarterly wages growth at 0.6%, and the lowest annual wages growth at 2.1%. Government administration and defence recorded the highest annual wages growth in the September quarter 2003 at 4.7%.

Of the selected occupations, Intermediate production and transport workers had the highest quarterly wages growth at 1.9% in the September quarter 2003. Professionals recorded the highest annual wages growth at 4.1%, while Associate professionals recorded the lowest quarterly and annual wages growth (0.4% and 2.2% respectively) in the September quarter 2003.

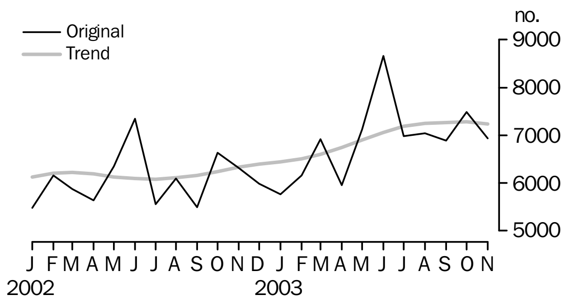
CONSUMPTION

New motor vehicle sales

New motor vehicle sales in Western Australia (trend) declined 0.5% to 7,242 vehicles in November 2003. The slight fall followed fifteen consecutive monthly increases from August 2002 (6,078) to October 2003 (7,278). Despite the decrease, sales of new motor vehicles remained at a high level, aided by a strong labour market and low interest rates.

In the three months to November 2003, new motor vehicle sales (trend) totalled 21,793 — an increase of 302 vehicles (1.4%), compared to the three months to August 2003. Contributing to the rise were increases in sales of both passenger vehicles — up 157 (1.2%), and other vehicles — up 145 (1.7%).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

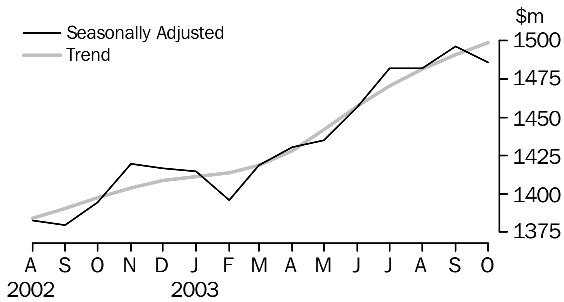


Sales of new motor vehicles (trend) in the three months to November 2003 were 3,061 (16.3%) higher than in the three months to November 2002. The rise was due to increased sales of both passenger vehicles — up 1,696 (14.6%), and other vehicles — up 1,365 (19.1%).

Retail trade

In the three months to October 2003, retail turnover in Western Australia (trend) rose $101.5 million (2.3%), compared to the three months to July 2003. During this period, monthly growth in retail turnover in Western Australia averaged 0.6%, compared to 0.9% nationally.

MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER



The main industry groups contributing to retail growth in the three months to October 2003, compared to the three months to July 2003, were:

- Household goods retailing — up $62 million (9.6%), a flow-on from continued strong housing market activity;
- Hospitality and services retailing — up $16.4 million (2.9%), coinciding with the recent resurgence in overseas visitors to Western Australia; and
- Recreational goods retailing — up $10.9 million (5.2%).

Retail trade *continued*

Other goods retailing was the only industry group to record a decrease — down $17 million (4.4%).

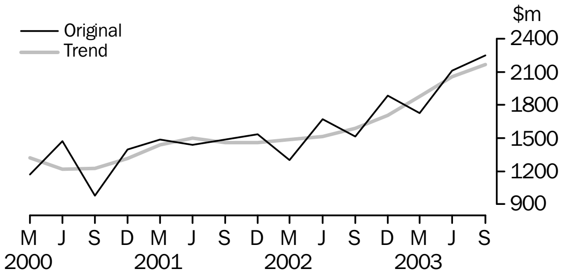
In trend chain volume terms, Western Australia's retail turnover for the September quarter 2003 rose 1.8% to $4,325.8 million — an increase of 5.0% over the September quarter 2002.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Growth in business investment in Western Australia (trend chain volume terms) continued in the September quarter 2003, rising 5.4% ($112 million) to $2,171 million — the seventh consecutive quarterly increase since the December quarter 2001. In the September quarter 2003, private new capital expenditure increased on both Equipment, plant and machinery — up 5.6% ($68 million); and Buildings and structures — up 3.7% ($32 million).

The larger increase in expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery relative to expenditure on Buildings and structures reflects the progression of the state's major resource projects beyond the initial construction stage.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE,
Chain volume measures



In original current price terms, business investment in Western Australia in the September quarter 2003 totalled $2,205 million — 47.0% ($705 million) higher than in the September quarter 2002. Growth in business investment during this period was largely attributable to activity in the state's Mining industry — up 70.6% ($551 million). Also contributing to the rise were Other selected industries (including Retail trade, Property and business services and Construction), up 22.1% ($107 million); and the Manufacturing industry, up 20.1% ($47 million).

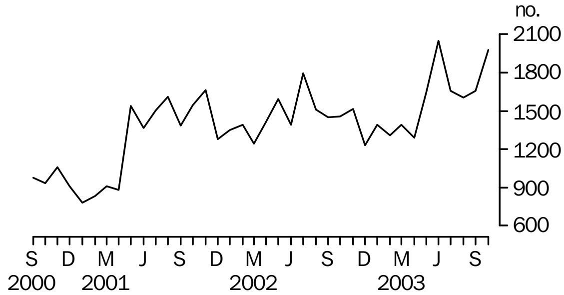
According to the Western Australian Department of Treasury and Finance, the outlook for business investment in Western Australia in 2003–04 remains positive, supported by a number of large resource projects currently underway. Improving world economic conditions, particularly in Japan and China, are expected to be an important driving force for growth in investment in the state, with local businesses bringing forward capital investment plans and expanding capacity.

CONSTRUCTION

Building approvals

A total of 5,236 new houses were approved in Western Australia in the three months to October 2003. Despite some recent volatility in monthly approvals — partly due to the introduction of new energy efficient building codes in July 2003 — the number of new house approvals in the three months to October 2003 was only slightly down on the high level recorded in the preceding three month period (down 2.1% from 5,351 approvals).

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, New houses



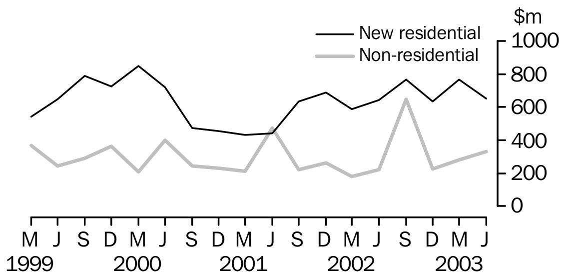
The total value of new houses approved in Western Australia in the three months to October 2003 was $771.0 million — $22.7 million (2.9%) less than in the three months to July 2003. In October 2003, however, the value of new house approvals increased $59.9 million (25.3%) to $297.1 million, the highest monthly value for new house approvals in the last ten years.

In original chain volume terms, the value of both new house approvals ($665.6 million) and new other residential building approvals ($86.3 million) fell in the September quarter 2003 (down from the June quarter 2003 by $21.2 million and $7.2 million respectively). Over the same period, the value of total non-residential building approvals fell $16.3 million to $327.3 million.

FINANCE

The number of housing finance commitments (trend) in Western Australia rose for the eleventh consecutive month in October 2003, increasing by 95 to a total of 7,615 commitments. During this period, the number of housing finance commitments grew by an average of 134 (2.0%) per month. However, the rate of growth slowed in recent months from 3.0% in May 2003 to 1.3% in October 2003. The total value of housing finance commitments has increased for the seventeenth consecutive month in October 2003, up $20.3 million (1.8%) to $1,160.2 million.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY COMMENCED, Chain volume measures: Original



In original terms, there were 3,939 (21.5%) more housing finance commitments made in the three months to October 2003 than in the three months to October 2002. Dwellings financed by non-first home buyers contributed most to the rise, increasing by 3,819 dwellings (25.4%), while dwellings financed by first home buyers increased by 120 dwellings (3.7%).

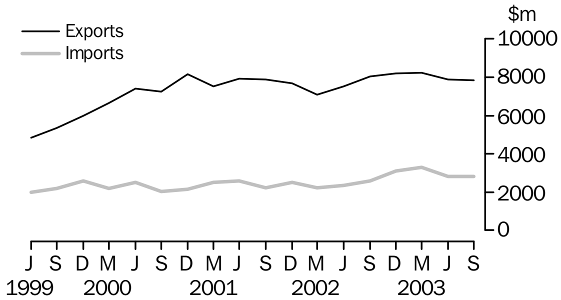
The gap between the average borrowing sizes of first home buyers and non-first home buyers narrowed considerably from $10,700 in the three months to October 2002 to $4,400 in the three months to October 2003. Over this period, the average borrowing size for first home buyers increased 15.2% to $145,300, while the average borrowing size for non-first home buyers rose 9.4% to $149,700.

TRADE

The value of Western Australia's merchandise exports totalled $7,834 million in the September quarter 2003, down $88 million (1.1%) from the June quarter 2003. Exports during the period were adversely affected by the continued appreciation of the $A, although this effect was partly offset by strong commodity prices for many of the state's major exports. The value of Western Australia's merchandise imports also fell in the September quarter 2003 — down $22 million (0.8%) to $2,800 million. The state's trade surplus dropped $66 million (1.3%) during this period.

The value of Western Australia's merchandise exports in the September quarter 2003 was $202 million (2.5%) less than in the September quarter 2002, while the value of merchandise imports was $228 million (8.9%) higher.

VALUE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S MERCHANDISE TRADE



Exports

The major commodities contributing to the decrease in value of Western Australia's exports in the September quarter 2003, compared to the September quarter 2002, were:

- Non-ferrous metals — down $236 million (65.6%);
- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials — down $178 million (12.8%);
- Metalliferous ores and metal scrap — down $162 million (10.2%); and
- Cereals and cereal preparations — down $123 million (27.0%).

Partially offsetting the decline in exports were increases in the value of exports of:

- Non-monetary gold — up $427 million (45.0%); and
- Combined confidential items (including alumina, metal sands and some agricultural products) — up $220 million (16.9%).

Exports from Western Australia to Japan were valued at $1,817 million in the September quarter 2003, down $526 million (22.4%) from the September quarter 2002. Exports were also lower to the United States of America (down $178 million or 24.8%) and Singapore (down $143 million or 32.3%). In contrast, the value of exports increased to the United Kingdom (up $447 million or 117.5%) and to India (up $280 million or 414.8%).

Imports

The major commodities contributing to the increase in the value of imports to Western Australia in the September quarter 2003, compared to the September quarter 2002, were:

- Non-monetary gold — up $131 million (34.3%); and
- Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials — up $80 million (26.5%).

Decreased imports into Western Australia were recorded for:

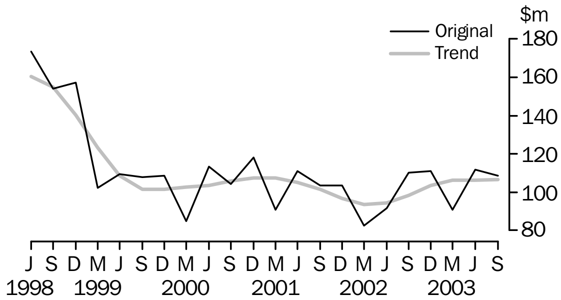
- General industrial machinery and equipment (including machine parts) — down $120 million (47.6%); and
- Power generating machinery and equipment — down $55 million (55.4%).

Compared with the September quarter 2002, imports into Western Australia in the September quarter 2003 increased from Indonesia (up $157 million or 68.1%), Singapore (up $78 million or 65.6%) and Thailand (up $44 million or 78.4%). The major decreases in imports over the period were recorded from the Republic of Korea (down $70 million or 46.9%) and Italy (down $56 million or 30.7%).

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration expenditure (trend) in Western Australia rose $400,000 to $106.7 million in the September quarter 2003 — the sixth successive quarterly increase since the June quarter 2002. During this period, mineral exploration expenditure grew by an average of $2.2 million (2.2%) per quarter. However, in the past four quarters the rate of growth slowed from 5.3% in the December quarter 2002 to 0.4% in the September quarter 2003.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Total minerals



In original terms, Western Australia's mineral exploration expenditure for the September quarter 2003 totalled $108.5 million — $1.6 million (1.5%) lower than in the September quarter 2002. Minerals contributing most to the decrease were:

- Diamonds — down $2.4 million (32.9%) to $4.9 million; and
- Gold — down $2.1 million (3.0%) to $68.0 million.

Nickel and cobalt exploration expenditure rose $400,000 (3.2%) to $12.9 million over the period, reflecting the buoyant demand for nickel from China and a surge in $US nickel prices (up 37.2%).

In the September quarter 2003, petroleum exploration expenditure (original) totalled $177.9 million — $92.6 million (108.6%) higher than in the September quarter 2002. The rise in expenditure on petroleum exploration over the period coincided with strong $US oil prices (up 8.3%) and growth in demand from China and Japan.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals showing increases in production in the September quarter 2003, compared to the September quarter 2002, were:

- Nickel — up 9.6% (5,000 tonnes) to 57,000 tonnes;
- Bauxite — up 9.3% (819,000 tonnes) to 9,579,000 tonnes;
- Diamonds — up 7.7% (693,000 carats) to 9,706,000 carats; and
- Iron ore — up 6.1% (2,954,000 tonnes) to 51,538,000 tonnes.

Decreases were recorded in the production of:

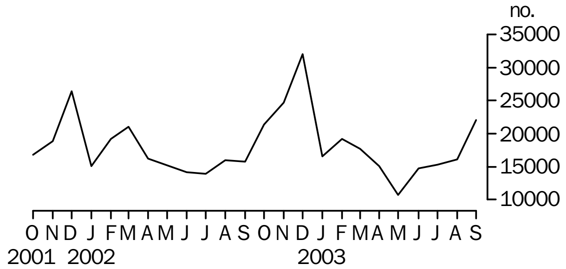
- Zinc — down 20.6% (13,000 tonnes) to 50,000 tonnes;
- Tin — down 18.8% (34 tonnes) to 147 tonnes; and
- Ilmenite — down 7.1% (34,000 tonnes) to 442,000 tonnes.

TOURISM

Short term arrivals on holiday

There were 53,558 overseas visitors arriving by air on holiday to Western Australia in the three months to September 2003 — 13,000 (32.1%) more than in the three months to June 2003. The resurgence in international visitors to Western Australia was largely due to the Rugby World Cup, and reflected a general increase in confidence in overseas travel following the easing of international travel warnings surrounding the SARS outbreak and other global uncertainties.

SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS, By air on holiday



There were 7,812 (17.1%) more overseas visitors to Western Australia arriving by air on holiday in the three months to September 2003 than in the corresponding period of 2002. Major contributors to the increase in visitors were arrivals from:

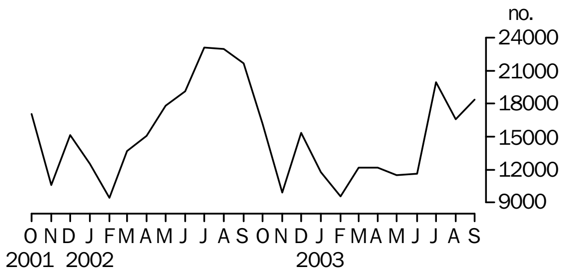
- Malaysia — up 2,902 (50.7%);
- United Kingdom and Ireland — up 2,358 (34.0%); and
- Rest of Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland) — up 1,293 (21.3%).

Partially offsetting the increase was a fall in the number of visitors from Japan, down 1,310 (14.8%).

Short term departures on holiday

A total of 54,893 Western Australian residents departed overseas by air on holiday in the three months to September 2003 — 19,575 (55.4%) more than in the three months to June 2003. This growth was aided by the appreciation of the $A, and also reflected growing confidence in overseas travel.

SHORT TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES OVERSEAS, By air on holiday



Despite the recent rise in overseas travel by Western Australian residents, the number of resident departures in the three months to September 2003 was still well below the level recorded in 2002. In the three months to September 2003, 12,906 (19.0%) fewer Western Australian residents departed overseas by air on holiday than in the three months to September 2002. Major falls in resident departures from Western Australia over this period were recorded for the following destinations:

- Indonesia — down 6,124 (27.8%);
- Thailand — down 4,486 (48.3%); and
- Malaysia — down 3,320 (62.8%).

In contrast, the number of Western Australian residents departing for the Rest of Europe (excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland) increased 1,838 or 39.5%.

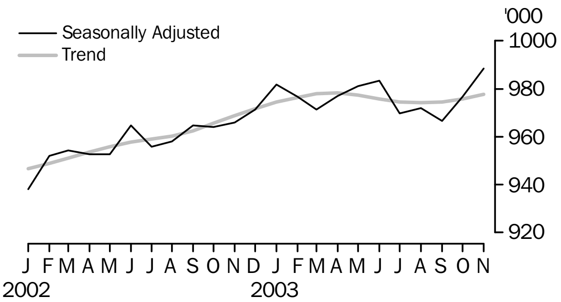
THE LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The number of employed persons in Western Australia (trend) rose for the third consecutive month to 977,700 in November 2003. Over the three months to November 2003, the number of employed persons grew by 3,700, driven by increases in full-time employment for both males and females (up 7,700 and 2,600 respectively). The rise in full-time employment was, however, partially offset by a fall in the number of persons employed part-time — down 6,500 persons over the period.

Over the three months to November 2003, the number of employed persons in Western Australia increased at an average monthly rate of 0.1% (1,233 persons), compared to 0.3% nationally.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TOTAL



Industry employment

Industries showing increases in the number of employed persons (original) in the three months to November 2003, compared to the three months to November 2002, were:

- Construction — up 16,900 (23.8%) to 87,900, supported by continued high levels of activity in new dwelling construction and strong growth in construction associated with the state's major mining and energy projects;
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing — up 14,800 (43.0%) to 49,200, coinciding with the forecasted recovery in farm (wheat) produce from the 2002–03 drought; and
- Property and business services — up 14,200 (12.9%) to 124,200, reflecting strong growth in property related employment, consistent with continued strong activity in the property market.

Industry employment *continued*

Decreases were recorded in the number of persons employed in the industries of:

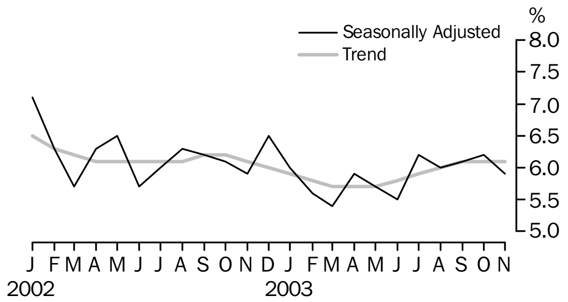
- Personal and other services — down 25,500 (41.9%) to 35,400; and
- Manufacturing — down 12,000 (11.8%) to 89,900.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons in Western Australia (trend) rose for the seventh consecutive month to 63,800 in November 2003 — up 4,700 persons from April 2003. Over the three months to November 2003, the number of persons unemployed increased by 1,400, mainly due to a rise in unemployed females (up 1,000). During this period, the number of unemployed Western Australians increased at an average monthly rate of 0.7% (466 persons), in direct contrast to an average monthly decrease of 1.0% nationally.

Despite the increase in unemployed persons, the unemployment rate (trend) in Western Australia remained constant at 6.1% in the three months to November 2003, due to the offsetting increase in the number of persons employed. At the national level, the unemployment rate fell for the fourth consecutive month to 5.6% in November 2003.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



In November 2003, there were 10,200 long-term unemployed persons in Western Australia (those who had been unemployed for 52 weeks or more since their last employment). This level decreased by 2,300 persons compared to November 2002.

INTRODUCTION

The following section presents information on income and housing for Western Australia. Data has been mainly drawn from the Surveys of Income and Housing Costs conducted over the years 1995–96 to 2001–02. More detailed information from this survey is published in *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

THE NEW TAX SYSTEM — IMPACT ON ECONOMIC RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO HOUSEHOLDS

The introduction of The New Tax System from 1 July 2000 impacted on the economic resources available to households in a number of ways including:

- an increase in the rates of payment for recipients of government cash transfer benefits;
- a decrease in income tax rates; and
- an increase in the average rate of indirect taxes levied on goods and services purchased by households.

Changes made to transfer benefit rates and to income tax rates are both reflected in after tax measures of cash income, and therefore will be reflected in comparisons between individual years in the time series presented in Table 2. The changes were larger in 2000–01 than have been experienced in previous years presented in this article.

Comparisons of the value of disposable household income over time, such as the mean values and percentile values provided in Table 2, have been adjusted for overall changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, differences in the impact of indirect tax rates on different groups in the population are not taken into account in the income measures presented in this article, as this requires detailed information on expenditure patterns not collected by the Survey of Housing and Income Costs (SIHC).

DEFINITION OF MAJOR INCOME TERMS USED IN THIS ARTICLE

Percentiles — when all persons are ranked from the lowest to the highest on the basis of some characteristic such as income, they can then be divided into equal sized groups. Division into 100 groups gives percentiles and division into 10 groups gives *deciles*. The highest value of the characteristic in the tenth percentile is denoted by P10. The median or top of the 50th percentile is denoted by P50. P20, P80 and P90 denote the highest values in the 20th, 80th and 90th percentiles. Ratios of values at the top of selected percentiles, such as P90/10, are often called *percentile ratios*.

Equivalised income — equivalence scales are used to adjust the actual incomes of households in a way that enables the analysis of the relative wellbeing of people living in households of different size and composition. When household income is adjusted according to an equivalence scale, the equivalised income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household, it is equal to income received. For a household comprising more than one person, equivalised income is an indicator of the household income that would be required by a lone person household in order to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

The equivalence scale used in this article was developed for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and is referred to as the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale. This scale allocates 1.0 point for the first adult (aged 15 years or older) in a household; 0.5 for each additional adult; and 0.3 for each child. Equivalised household income is derived by dividing total household income by the sum of the equivalence points allocated to household members. For example, if a household received combined gross income of $2,100 per week and comprised two adults and two children (combined household equivalence points of 2.1), the equivalised gross household income for each household member would be calculated as $1,000 per week. For more information see *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia,* 2000–01 (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 2001, the mean equivalised disposable income for all households in Western Australia was $471 per week, similar to the national average income level of $469 per week.

Between 1995–96 and 2000–01, the mean equivalised disposable household income for people with low incomes increased by 19%, from $221 to $262 per week. Over the same period, the equivalised disposable income of middle income households rose by 13%, while the increase for high income households was 11% (from $368 to $415, and $809 to $897 per week respectively).

The mean equivalised disposable income for low income households rose from $245 per week in 2000–01 to $262 per week in 2001–02, an increase of 6.9%. Over the same period, the mean equivalised disposable income rose from $402 to $415 per week for middle income households, an increase of 3.2%. High income households mean equivalised disposable income rose by 3.5%, from $867 to $897 per week over the same period.

LIFE CYCLE STAGES

The range of income levels across the population can in part reflect the different life cycle stages that people have reached. A typical life cycle includes childhood, early adulthood, and the forming and maturing of families. As people move through various stages of their lives, their income and expenditure will reflect their circumstances at that time. For instance, persons who have retired from the workforce often experience significant reductions in weekly income, but are more likely to have lower expenditure e.g. housing costs, no children at home etc. The following table compares the incomes of households in different life cycle stages.

Of the groups included in Table 1, the group with the highest mean equivalised disposable income was younger couples without children ($679 per week). Lone person households where the person was aged 65 years and over had the lowest mean income, $281 per week. Households comprising one parent with dependent children only, had the next lowest mean income of $325 per week.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

While the mean equivalised disposable income of all households in Western Australian in 2000–01 was $471 per week, the median (the midpoint when all people are ranked in ascending order of income) was somewhat lower at $410 per week (shown as P50 in Table 2). This difference reflects the typically asymmetric distribution of income, where a relatively small number of people have relatively very high incomes, and a large number of people have relatively lower household incomes, as illustrated in Graph 1.

1 MEAN EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME, SELECTED LIFE CYCLE GROUPS, 2001–02

Household composition	*$ per week*
Lone person aged under 35	470
Couple only, reference person aged under 35	679
Couple with dependent children only	440
One parent with dependent children only	325
Couple only, reference person aged 65 and over	370
Lone person aged 65 and over	281

Source: ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing Costs*.

Percentile ratios are one measure of the spread of incomes across the population. P90 (i.e. the income level dividing the bottom 90% of the population from the top 10%) and P10 (i.e. dividing the bottom 10% of the population from the rest) are shown on the Graph 1. In 2000–01, P90 was $823 and P10 was $213, giving a P90/P10 ratio of 3.86.

Another measure of income distribution is provided by the income shares going to groups of people at different points in the income distribution. Table 2 shows that, in 2000–01, 11% of total equivalised household disposable income went to people in the 'low income' group (i.e. the 20% of the population in the 2nd and 3rd income deciles), and 38% going to the 'high income' group (i.e. the 20% of the population in the 9th and 10th deciles). (Refer to inset for definition of percentiles.)

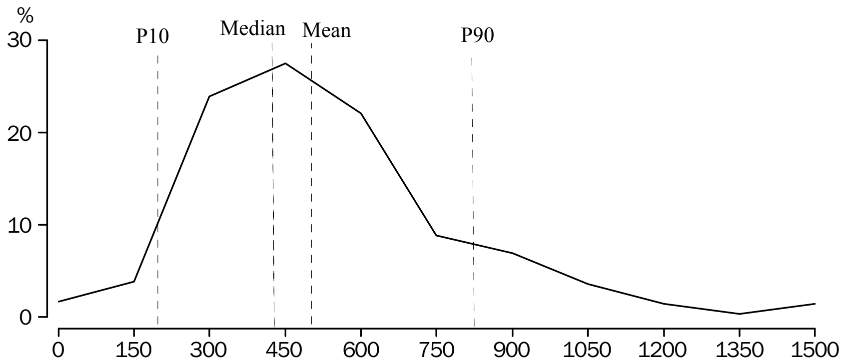
The Gini coefficient is a single statistic that lies between 0 and 1 and summarises the degree of inequality, with values closer to 0 representing a lesser degree of inequality and values closer to 1 representing greater inequality. In 2000–01, the Gini coefficient was 0.300, similar to 1999–2000 (0.303).

SOURCE OF INCOME

In 2001–02, wages and salaries were the main source of income for 59% of all households in Western Australia. Almost one quarter (24%) of households relied on government pensions and allowances as their main source of income.

The number of persons who received income from age pensions increased from 129,300 in 1995–96 to 151,600 in 2001–02. This continued increase in the number of persons receiving the aged pension is a reflection of the ageing population in both Western Australia and Australia.

1 DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2000-01



Note: In this graph income is presented in $50 ranges

2 INCOME

	Units	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Equivalised disposable income(a)								
Mean income per week(b)								
Low income persons(c)	$	221	239	244	n.a.	245	262	n.a.
Middle income persons(c)	$	368	399	386	n.a.	402	415	n.a.
High income persons(c)	$	809	813	857	n.a.	867	897	n.a.
All persons	$	420	438	444	n.a.	455	471	n.a.
Income per week at top of selected percentiles(a)(b)								
P20	$	218	242	242	n.a.	240	257	n.a.
P50	$	369	402	388	n.a.	397	410	n.a.
P80	$	600	603	586	n.a.	636	629	n.a.
Ratio of incomes at top of selected percentiles(a)								
P90/P10	*ratio*	4.0	3.6	3.7	n.a.	3.8	3.9	n.a.
P80/P20	*ratio*	2.8	2.5	2.4	n.a.	2.7	2.5	n.a.
P80/P50	*ratio*	1.6	1.5	1.5	n.a.	1.6	1.5	n.a.
P20/P50	*ratio*	0.6	0.6	0.6	n.a.	0.6	0.6	n.a.
Income shares(a)								
High income persons(c)	%	38.5	37.0	38.5	n.a.	38.0	38.0	n.a.
Low income persons(c)	%	10.5	11.0	11.0	n.a.	10.7	11.1	n.a.
Gini coefficient of equivalised household income(a)	*no.*	0.315	0.293	0.305	n.a.	0.303	0.300	n.a.
Main source of income — all households(a)								
Wages and salaries	%	59.0	58.2	57.6	n.a.	60.1	58.6	n.a
Own business or partnership	%	7.2	8.8	8.0	n.a.	7.4	8.8	n.a
Government pensions and allowances	%	25.1	24.0	25.9	n.a.	23.4	24.2	n.a
Other	%	6.8	7.2	7.5	n.a.	8.0	6.9	n.a
Recipients of selected government payments(d)								
Age pensioners	'000	129.3	136.4	136.6	140.0	141.2	148.4	151.6
Male age pensioners	'000	n.p.	47.6	48.8	50.6	52.4	55.9	58.6
Female age pensioners	'000	n.p.	88.8	87.8	89.4	88.8	92.5	93.1
Disability support pensioners	'000	42.8	44.4	46.0	47.8	49.8	51.6	55.3
Single parent payments	'000	34.0	35.6	37.0	38.7	40.3	43.7	45.2

(a) ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs for years ending 30 June.

(b) Adjusted for changes in the Consumer Price Index; values are given in 2000–01 dollars.

(c) Low income persons are those in the 2nd and 3rd deciles when ranked according to the equivalised disposable household income: middle income persons are those in the 5th and 6th deciles; high income persons are those in the 9th and 10th deciles.

(d) Department of Family and Community Services administrative data (years 1995–96 to 1998–99); Centrelink administrative data (years 1999–2000 to 2001–02); data at 30 June.

HOUSING

Table 3 shows that there were 755,200 occupied private dwellings in 2001–02. This represents an 11% increase in the number of occupied private dwellings since 1996–97. In 2001–02, 17,000 dwellings were completed. Although there has been growth in the number of dwellings completed since 1996–97, the number of dwellings completed decreased slightly since 1999–2000.

The average number of persons per household and the average number of bedrooms per dwelling has changed little since 1996–97, at about 2.6 and 3.2 respectively.

Between 1996–97 and 2000–01 the number of separate houses as a proportion of all dwellings in Western Australia fell by 2%, from 83% to 81% respectively. Meanwhile, the proportion of semi-detached houses/townhouses (of all dwelling types) rose by 3%, from 11% in 1996–97 to 14% in 2000–01.

3 HOUSING

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Number of occupied private dwellings(a)(b)	'000	682.1	694.0	717.8	719.0	755.2
Number of dwellings completed(a)(c)	'000	14.3	16.2	17.8	17.4	17.0
Housing Utilisation(a)(d)						
Average persons per household	no.	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	n.a.
Average bedrooms per dwelling	no.	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	n.a.
Dwelling Structure(a)(d)						
Separate house (of all dwellings)	%	82.5	82.0	80.1	80.5	n.a.
Semi-detached house/townhouse (of all dwellings)	%	10.9	12.8	14.4	14.1	n.a.
Flat/apartment/unit (of all dwellings)	%	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	n.a.
Tenure Type(a)(d)						
Owner with a mortgage	%	34.6	33.1	37.4	35.3	n.a.
State housing authority renter	%	5.2	7.0	5.6	4.1	n.a.
Private landlord renter	%	17.6	18.7	19.3	21.2	n.a.
Housing Costs						
First home buyers: average loan size(e)	$'000	93.2	91.6	117.1	117.1	119.0
Mean weekly public rent(a)(d)	$	66.0	59.0	67.0	61.0	n.a.
Mean weekly private rent(a)(d)	$	126.0	134.0	137.0	144.0	n.a.
Rental cost index(f)	index no.	108.2	110.0	114.6	116.6	118.9
Project home price index(g)	index no.	101.2	103.6	115.0	126.9	129.6
Established home price index(g)	index no.	110.9	114.4	129.9	137.2	152.0
Housing Assistance(a)						
Public sector rental stock(h)	'000	36.5	36.6	35.7	32.7	32.6
Applicants on housing waiting list(h)	'000	13.3	11.8	11.1	11.9	14.3
Applicants accommodated(h)	'000	7.4	6.3	4.6	3.9	4.6
Persons receiving private rental assistance(i)	'000	87.9	87.9	86.6	86.2	91.7

(a) Data are for year ended 30 June.

(b) *Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002* (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

(c) ABS Building Activity Survey September Quarter 2002.

(d) Surveys of Income and Housing Costs.

(e) Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, July 2002 (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

(f) ABS Consumer Price Index, Australia.

(g) *House Prices Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, September Quarter 2002* (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).

(h) Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Report on Government Services

(i) Department of Family and Community Services administrative data.

HOUSING *continued*

Since 1996–97, there has been a large increase in the average loan size for first home buyers. Average loan sizes have increased from $93,200 in 1996–97 to $119,000 in 2001–02, partly reflecting the rise in house prices over this time. Between 1996–97 and 2001–02, the price index for established homes (which takes into account some changes in the quality of housing, e.g. number of bedrooms) rose by 37%. In the same period, the project home index rose by 28%, while the rental cost index only rose by 10%.

Between 1996–97 and 2001–02, there has been a slight decline in the public sector rental stock, which has been matched by a small increase in the number of persons receiving private rental assistance. During this period, there has also been a decrease in the number of persons being accommodated in public sector housing.

FEATURE ARTICLE — The Construction industry in Western Australia

INTRODUCTION

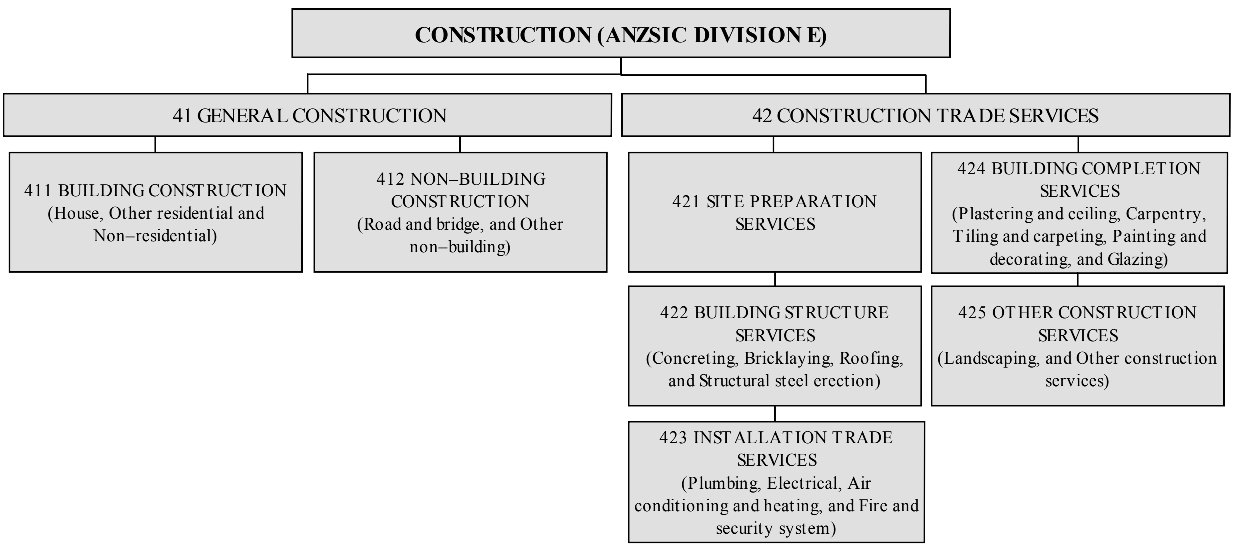
The Construction industry impacts on the lives of every Western Australian. It provides the homes in which we live, recreational facilities, schools and hospitals, and infrastructure for transport, water and electricity supply and telecommunications. The Construction industry is an integral part of the Western Australian economy and is closely linked to other industries such as Manufacturing and Finance. The engineering construction for large mining projects is of particular importance to the state's economy.

This article brings together a range of data on the Western Australian Construction industry over the period from 1998–99 to 2002–03, focusing on trends in construction activity, economic performance and employment. Key facts include:

- The Construction industry contributed an estimated $6,659 million (8.1%) to Gross State Product in 2002–03;
- The value of construction activity increased by 40.5% over the five years to 2002–03, mainly driven by engineering construction;
- The value of residential building activity increased by 40.6% from 1998–99 to 2002–03;
- Business investment in Construction declined sharply in 1999–2000 (down 40.9% to $159 million), before recovering to reach $241 million in 2002–03;
- In 2002–03, the Construction industry employed 77,900 persons or 8.1% of the state's total workforce;
- Apprenticeship and trainee completions in Construction rose by 8.2% over the five years to 2002–03;
- The incidence rate of work-related injury and disease in the Construction industry fell by 40.0% over the five years to 2001–02; and
- In 2002–03, industrial disputes in the Construction industry resulted in 491 working days lost per thousand employees, down from 1,072 working days lost per thousand employees in 1998–99.

DEFINING THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The diagram below shows the structure of the Construction industry based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), under which Construction (ANZSIC Division E) is split into the Subdivisions of General construction (41) and Construction trade services (42).



Construction Division E comprises the construction of buildings (including the site assembly and erection of prefabricated buildings), roads, railroads, aerodromes, irrigation projects, harbour or river works, water, gas, sewerage or stormwater drains or mains, electricity or other transmission lines or towers, pipelines, oil refineries or other specified civil engineering projects. In general, this Division also comprises the repair of buildings or of other structures, alteration and renovation of buildings, preparation of mine sites, demolition or excavation.

General construction comprises building construction, which incorporates residential building (houses, flats, etc.), non-residential building (offices, shops, hotels, etc.) and non-building or engineering construction (roads, bridges, etc.).

Construction trade services comprises specified installation activities and special building or construction trade services such as structural steel erection, carpentry, bricklaying, concreting, plumbing, painting, plastering, floor and wall tiling, roof tiling and the installation or laying of floor coverings.

The impact of The New Taxation System

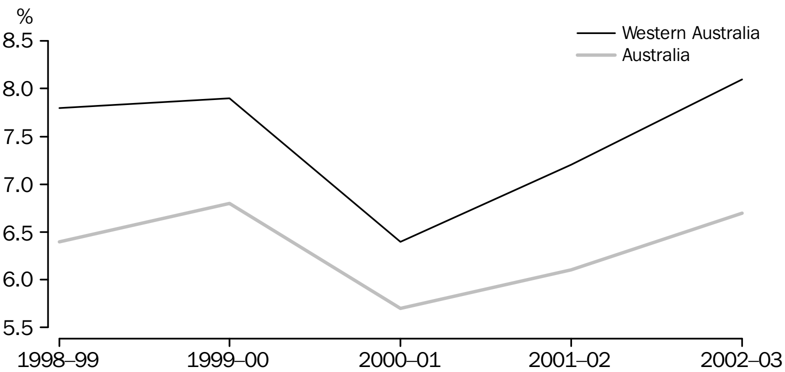
In July 2000, The New Taxation System (TNTS) was introduced in Australia. A key element of TNTS was the introduction of a goods and services tax (GST), and with it a First Home Owners Grant (FHOG) payable to all first home buyers. The impact of TNTS on the Construction industry included price and income changes, which in turn impacted on purchasing patterns in the industry. The impact can be seen in many of the statistics presented in this article, with a significant increase in construction activity in 1999–2000 as work was brought forward prior to the introduction of the GST, followed by a downturn in 2000–01 after the implementation of the GST. The FHOG and the Commonwealth Additional Grant payable to all first home buyers entering into a contract to build a new dwelling between March 2001 and June 2002, coincided with a recovery in construction activity in 2001–02.

CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT

The Construction industry contributes significantly to the Western Australian economy. Over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, the contribution of the Construction industry to Gross State Product (GSP) ranged from a low of 6.4% in 2000–01 to a high of 8.1% in 2002–03. Construction's contribution to GSP in 2002–03 was estimated at $6,659 million, making it the fourth largest industry contributor behind Mining (20.2%), Property and business services (10.0%) and Manufacturing (9.0%).

In percentage terms, the Western Australian Construction industry contributed more to GSP than the Australian Construction industry contributed to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in each of the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03. Nationally, Construction contributed an estimated 6.7% to GDP in 2002–03.

CONTRIBUTION OF CONSTRUCTION TO GSP AND GDP

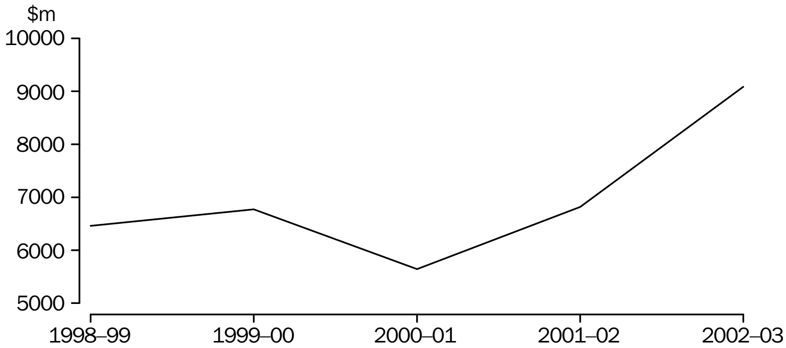


Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat.no.5220.0).

ACTIVITY

The value of construction activity in Western Australia rose from $6,469.5 million in 1998–99 to $9,086.6 million in 2002–03, an increase of $2,617.1 million (40.5%) over the five year period. Growth in the value of construction activity in Western Australian during this period exceeded growth at the Australian level (up 32.1%).

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, VALUE OF WORK DONE: WESTERN AUSTRALIA



Source: Building Activity, Western Australia (cat.no. 8752.5); and Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat.no. 8762.0).

Growth in the value of construction activity in Western Australia over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03 was mainly driven by engineering construction. The value of engineering construction rose from $3,305.5 million in 1998–99 to $4,720.2 million in 2002–03, an increase of 42.8% ($1,414.7 million) compared to 28.6% at the Australian level. The largest annual increase in the value of engineering construction activity in Western Australia over the five year period was in 2002–03. In that year, the value of engineering construction increased by 51.3% ($1,600.9 million), mainly due to heavy industry construction activity rising by 81.7% ($920.1 million) in the state's mining sector.

In 2002–03, engineering construction activity accounted for just over half (51.9%) of total construction activity in Western Australia, compared to approximately one third (34.3%) of total construction activity at the Australian level. The strength of engineering construction activity in Western Australia reflects the state's mining activity, and the high value of engineering construction on roads, highways and subdivisions in the state.

After engineering construction, residential building activity in Western Australia showed the next largest increase in value over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, increasing by 40.6% ($883.6 million) compared to 54.7% nationally. Over this period, the value of work done on houses in Western Australia rose by 36.7% ($695.7 million), while the value of work done on other residential building rose by 66.8% ($188.0 million). In 2002–03, residential building activity accounted for 33.7% of total construction activity in Western Australia, lower than the 44.6% at the Australian level.

The value of non-residential building activity in Western Australia also increased over the five years to 2002–03, up by 32.3% ($318.8 million). Despite this increase, its share of total construction activity fell from 15.2% in 1998–99 to 14.4% in 2002–03. Nationally, the value of non-residential building activity increased by 4.6% over the same period, to account for 21.1% of Australian construction activity in 2002–03. The most significant annual rise in the value of non-residential building activity in Western Australia over the five year period was in 2002–03, increasing by 25.0% ($260.9 million). This increase reflected the commencement of the Perth Convention Centre and private sector development in hotels, motels and other short term accommodation; shops; and offices.

VALUE OF WORK DONE: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Western Australia

	1998–99	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*
Type of activity	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Residential building:					
Houses	1 896.6	2 343.1	1 889.8	2 207.5	2 592.3
Other residential building	281.5	445.2	441.5	446.9	469.5
Total	*2 178.2*	*2 788.3*	*2 331.4*	*2 654.4*	*3 061.8*
Non-residential building	985.8	1 210.3	1 064.4	1 043.7	1 304.6
Engineering construction	3 305.5	2 775.4	2 256.6	3 119.3	4 720.2
Total construction	**6 469.5**	**6 774.0**	**5 652.4**	**6 817.4**	**9 086.6**

Sources: *Building Activity, Western Australia (cat.no. 8752.5); Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat.no. 8762.0).*

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

Income, expenses and profit

The total operating income of the Western Australian Construction industry rose from $9,502 million in 1998–99 to $10,240 million in 2000–01 — an increase of 7.8% ($738 million), slightly below the 9.8% increase recorded by the Australian Construction industry.

Total operating expenses incurred by the Western Australian Construction industry rose from $8,276 million in 1998–99 to $9,346 million in 2000–01. This increase of 12.9% ($1,070 million) over the three year period was consistent with growth of 12.8% at the national level.

Operating profit before tax in the Western Australian Construction industry declined from $1,226 million in 1998–99 to $895 million in 2000–01 — a fall of 27.0% or $331 million, compared to a 16.1% decline at the Australian level. In Western Australia, the decline in operating profit was the result of total operating expenses rising faster than total operating income over the three years to 2000–01. The introduction of the GST in 2000–01 had a major impact on operating profits, which fell by 30.8% in that year, mainly due to increased costs of inputs to the industry.

Although data for 2001–02 and 2002–03 are not yet available, it is likely that the economic performance of the Construction industry in Western Australia will show a marked improvement, given the significant growth in construction activity over the period.

Income, expenses and profit *continued*

INCOME, EXPENSES & PROFIT: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Western Australia(a)

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	$m	$m	$m
Total operating	9 502	11 273	10 240
Total operating	8 276	9 979	9 346
Operating profit	1 226	1 294	895

(a) Estimates of income, expenses and profit are experimental and should be used with caution. For more information, refer to the source publication *Australian Industry* (cat.no. 8155.0).

Source: ABS data available on request, *Australian Industry.*

Business investment

Over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, business investment in the Construction industry (mainly consisting of trucks and other motor vehicles) decreased from $269 million in 1998–99 to $241 million in 2002–03 — a fall of $28 million (10.4%). The largest decline in private new capital expenditure, $110 million (40.9%) in 1999–00, coincided with a significant fall in mineral exploration expenditure in Western Australia in that year.

The overall decline in business investment in the Construction industry over the five years to 2002–03 was solely due to declining investment in Construction trade services. Private new capital expenditure in Construction trade services fell by $59 million (33.9%), from $174 million in 1998–99 to $115 million in 2002–03. In contrast, private new capital expenditure in General construction increased by $30 million (32.3%), from $93 million in 1998–99 to $123 million in 2002–03.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Western Australia

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
General construction	93	72	80	90	123
Construction trade services	174	87	83	58	115
Total construction(a)	**269**	**159**	**165**	**148**	**241**

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of industry subdivisions and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia.*

Industrial disputes

Industrial disputes in the Construction industry peaked in 1999–2000 at 93 disputes, before declining to 76 disputes in 2002–03. In 2002–03, industrial disputes in the Construction industry involved 13,500 employees and resulted in 23,600 working days lost.

In 1998–99, the Western Australian Construction industry recorded 1,072 working days lost per thousand employees due to industrial disputes, compared to 269 working days lost per thousand employees nationally. This gap was significantly reduced by 2002–03, when Construction in Western Australia recorded 491 working days lost per thousand employees, compared to 235 working days lost per thousand employees nationally.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Western Australia

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Number of disputes	70	93	31	43	76
Number of employees involved ('000)	16.5	22.3	3.4	5.8	13.5
Working days lost ('000)	47.0	33.6	6.1	13.4	23.6
Working days lost per thousand employees	1 072	671	123	269	491

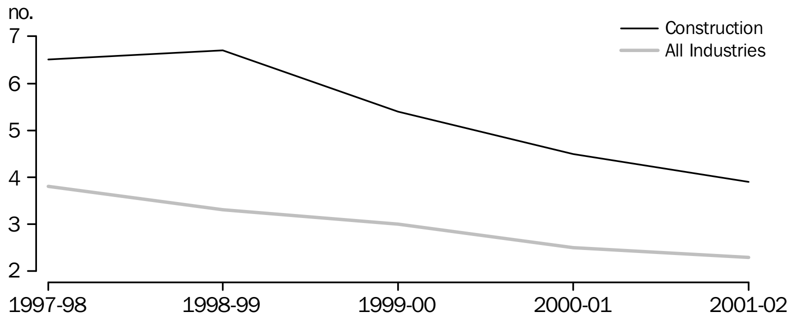
Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes, Australia.*

Health and safety

According to WorkCover Western Australia, the number of lost-time claims made as a result of injury and disease caused at work in the Construction industry in Western Australia decreased from 2,981 in 1997–98 to 1,917 in 2001–02 — a fall of 35.7%, compared to a 31.4% fall in the total for all industries.

The average duration of lost-time claims in the Western Australian Construction industry also declined, falling by 4.9% from 58.6 days lost per claim in 1997–98 to 55.7 days lost per claim in 2001–02. The decline in average days lost per claim in the Construction industry was well below the 13.0% decrease for all industries (46.3 days were lost per claim in 2001–02).

INCIDENCE RATE(a): WESTERN AUSTRALIA



(a) The incidence rate is the number of lost–time claims per 100 workers.

Source: WorkCover Western Australia, Western Australia Workers' Compensation Statistical Report 1998–99 — 2001–02.

The incidence rate (number of lost-time claims per 100 workers) of work-related injury and disease in Western Australian Construction decreased from 6.5 claims in 1997–98 to 3.9 claims in 2001–02 (down 40.0%). Despite this decrease, the incidence rate for the Construction industry was still well above the all industries rate of 2.3 claims in 2001–02.

LABOUR

Number of employed persons

The Construction industry is one of the largest employing industries in Western Australia. In 2002–03, the Construction industry employed 8.1% of the state's total workforce, making it the fifth largest employing industry behind Retail trade (15.9%), Property and business services (11.5%), Manufacturing (10.4%) and Health and community services (9.0%). Over the five years to 2002–03, the number of persons employed in Construction increased by 10.8% from 70,300 persons in 1998–99 to 77,900 persons in 2002–03.

Number of employed persons *continued*

Of the 77,900 persons employed in the Construction industry in Western Australia in 2002–03, 71.4% were employed in Construction trade services and 28.6% were employed in General construction. Between 1998–99 and 2002–03, the number of persons employed in General construction decreased by 3.5%, and the number of persons employed in Construction trade services increased by 18.0%.

Over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, the majority of Construction trade services recorded increases in employment. The number of persons employed in Other construction services increased by 132.5%, and the number of persons employed in Site preparation services and Building completion services increased by 42.5% and 28.2% respectively. Construction trade services that recorded decreases in employment over the five year period were Building structure services, down 20.6%, and Installation trade services, down 4.3%.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Western Australia

	1998–99 Average	*1999–2000 Average*	*2000–01 Average*	*2001–02 Average*	*2002–03 Average*	*Change from 1998–99 to 2002–03*
Industry	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*%*
General construction:						
Building construction	14.0	15.0	18.4	17.7	15.2	8.6
Non–building construction	9.1	9.0	5.8	7.9	7.1	–22.0
Total(a)	*23.1*	*24.0*	*24.2*	*25.5*	*22.3*	*–3.5*
Construction trade services:						
Site preparation services	4.0	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.7	42.5
Building structure services	10.2	8.4	8.3	7.6	8.1	–20.6
Installation trade services	14.1	15.4	16.8	16.6	13.5	–4.3
Building completion services	14.9	19.5	17.5	18.8	19.1	28.2
Other construction services	4.0	5.9	8.6	6.8	9.3	132.5
Total(a)	*47.1*	*54.7*	*56.0*	*55.2*	*55.6*	*18.0*
Total construction(a)	**70.3**	**78.7**	**80.2**	**80.8**	**77.9**	**10.8**

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of industry components and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force Survey, Australia*.

Status of employment

Of persons employed in the Construction industry in Western Australia in 2002–03, 61.2% (47,700) were employees compared to 65.0% at the Australian level. Own account workers accounted for 32.6% (25,400) of persons employed in Construction in Western Australia in 2002–03, more than the 28.3% nationally. Employers and contributing family workers accounted for 6.0% (4,700 persons) and 0.1% (100 persons) of the Western Australian Construction industry respectively, consistent with their share of Australian Construction.

Hours worked

Persons employed in the Construction industry in Western Australia worked an average of 40.7 hours per week in 2002–03, compared to 38.4 hours per week nationally. In Western Australia, the average number of hours worked per week differed between General construction and Construction trade services in 2002–03, with persons employed in General construction working an average of 43.2 hours per week, and those employed in Construction trade services working an average of 39.7 hours per week.

Over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03, average weekly hours worked by persons in the Western Australian Construction industry increased by 0.6 hours, from 40.1 hours in 1998–99 to 40.7 hours in 2002–03. This increase was in direct contrast to the decline of 0.5 hours worked per week (on average) at the national level.

Income

According to the Census of Population and Housing, the median weekly income of persons employed in the Construction industry in Western Australia was $683 in 2001, higher than any other state in Australia. Median income is the level of income which divides a group into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other below. The median weekly income of persons employed in General construction was $720, compared to $662 in Construction trade services.

In General construction, persons employed in Building construction had a median weekly income of $678 and those employed in Non-building construction had a median weekly income of $796. The median weekly incomes of persons employed in Construction trade services were: $769 in Site preparation services; $677 in Building structure services; $658 in Installation trade services; $664 in Building completion services; and $580 in Other construction services.

Age

The Census of Population and Housing showed persons employed in the Construction industry both in Western Australia and nationally had a median age of 38 years in 2001. This represented an increase from 36 years in Western Australia and 37 years nationally in 1996. The median age of persons employed in an industry is the age at which half the persons employed in that industry are older and half are younger. In Western Australia, the median age of persons employed in General construction in 2001 was 39 years, while the median age of persons employed in Construction trade services was 38 years.

Site preparation services recorded the highest median age of the Construction trade services in 2001 at 39 years, followed by Building completion services at 38 years. The median age of persons employed in Building structure services, Installation trade services and Other construction services was 37 years.

Apprentice and trainee completions

In 2002–03, apprentice and trainee completions accounted for 0.7% of the total number of persons employed in the Construction industry in Western Australia. Of the 530 apprentices and trainees who completed their training in the Construction industry in that year, 60 (11.3%) were in General construction and 470 (88.7%) were in Construction trade services. The majority of apprentice and trainee completions in Construction trade services were in Installation trade services (320 or 68.1%), and Building completion services (110 or 23.4%).

The number of apprenticeships and traineeships completed in the Construction industry increased by 8.2% (40 completions) over the five years from 1998–99 to 2002–03. This rise was mainly the result of Installation trade services increasing by 90 completions. However, offsetting the rise was a fall in Building completion services, decreasing by 50 completions.

The Construction industry accounted for 7.1% of the total number of completed apprenticeships and traineeships in Western Australia in 2002–03, down from 8.0% in 1998–99. Construction recorded the fifth largest proportion of completed apprenticeships and traineeships in the state in 2002–03, behind Property and business services (22.7%), Retail trade (20.0%), Manufacturing (13.4%) and Personal and other services (8.1%).

Apprentice and trainee completions *continued*

APPRENTICE AND TRAINEE COMPLETIONS: CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, Western Australia

	1998–99	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*	*2002–03*
Industry	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
General construction	50	60	50	40	60
Construction trade services	450	390	410	480	470
Total construction(a)	**490**	**450**	**460**	**510**	**530**

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of industry components and totals due to rounding.

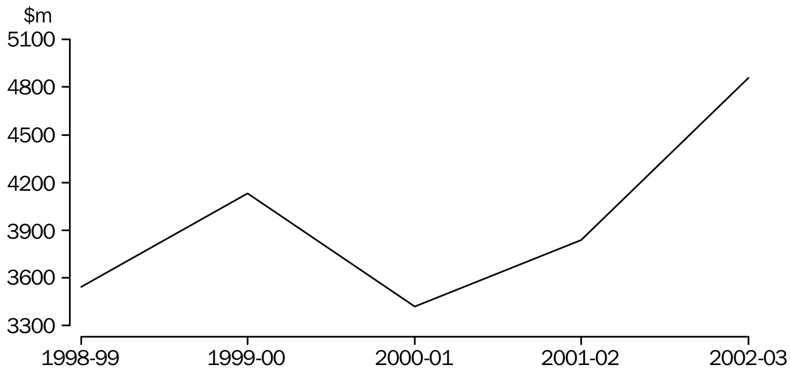
Source: Data available on request, National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

INDUSTRY FORECAST

Building approvals are often used as a leading indicator of building activity. Based on the building approvals for the second half of 2002–03, the outlook for building activity in Western Australia for 2003–04 is positive. The value of total building approvals in the six months to June 2003 rose by 27.7% ($533.2 million) from the same period in the previous year.

Growth in the value of total building approvals in Western Australia in the second half of 2002–03 was the result of an increase in the value of approvals for both residential and non-residential building, rising by 21.1% ($300.4 million) and 46.7% ($232.8 million) from the second half of 2001–02 respectively.

VALUE OF TOTAL BUILDING APPROVED: WESTERN AUSTRALIA



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat.no.8731.0).

This positive outlook for the Construction industry in Western Australia in 2003–04 is supported by the most recent projections by the state's Housing Industry Forecasting Group (HIFG). The HIFG forecast is for approximately 19,000 new dwelling commencements in 2003–04, slightly below the total number of dwelling units commenced in 2002–03 (20,558). Housing activity is expected to remain strong during this period, largely due to delays in the availability of materials and labour which have resulted in the lengthening of the supply pipeline.

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1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: SELECTED STATES AND AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

Indicator	Period	Unit	WA Current figure	WA % change from same period previous year	NSW Current figure	NSW % change from same period previous year	Vic. Current figure	Vic. % change from same period previous year
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	19 589	8.2	66 073	4.1	48 231	2.8
Consumer price index								
All groups	Sep qtr 2003	index	138.6	2.1	142.4	2.0	141.8	2.9
Wage cost index	Sep qtr 2003	index	121.3	3.1	122.8	3.9	121.5	3.3
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	4 090.0	7.9	14 575.2	4.2	9 993.6	6.7
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Oct 2003	$m	1 836.7	26.8	14 268.8	31.3	7 200.2	13.5
Personal	Oct 2003	$m	717.7	11.0	2 341.4	23.0	1 717.2	18.4
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	2 171	36.3	3 830	8.5	3 415	6.2
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	751.9	–0.3	2 057.6	15.1	1 878.4	–18.2
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2003	$m	654.0	1.5	1 695.6	–17.9	1 807.7	–9.3
Merchandise trade								
Imports	Sep qtr 2003	$m	2 800	8.9	13 748	–1.7	10 193	–2.7
Exports	Sep qtr 2003	$m	7 834	–2.5	4 505	–16.2	4 306	–15.2
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Sep qtr 2003	$m	68.0	–3.0	4.4	7.3	9.3	5.7
All other minerals	Sep qtr 2003	$m	40.5	1.3	6.0	–46.9	3.6	89.5
Petroleum	Sep qtr 2003	$m	177.9	108.6	n.p.	n.p.	7.0	–87.0
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Nov 2003	%	6.1	. .	5.4	. .	5.2	. .
Estimated resident population	Jun qtr 2003	'000	1 952.3	1.4	6 686.6	0.8	4 917.4	1.2

Indicator	Period	Unit	Qld Current figure	Qld % change from same period previous year	SA Current figure	SA % change from same period previous year	Aust. Current figure	Aust. % change from same period previous year
State final demand								
Trend, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	34 829	5.6	13 990	6.1	194 538	4.5
Consumer price index								
All groups	Sep qtr 2003	index	143.3	2.9	145.4	3.6	142.1	2.6
Wage cost index	Sep qtr 2003	index	120.2	3.4	121.6	4.0	121.6	3.6
Quarterly retail turnover								
Trend, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	7 919.0	4.8	3 133.7	9.7	41 891.5	5.7
Finance commitments								
Commercial	Oct 2003	$m	4 275.7	58.9	1 015.6	10.7	29 028.6	27.8
Personal	Oct 2003	$m	1 564.4	34.7	444.9	19.4	7 042.5	22.7
Private new capital expenditure								
Trend, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	2 289	4.5	1 171	28.7	13 768	11.9
New residential building approved								
Original, Chain volume	Sep qtr 2003	$m	1 815.5	24.9	352.8	12.6	7 130.6	3.9
New residential building activity commenced								
Original, Chain volume	Jun qtr 2003	$m	1 517.5	7.8	342.2	7.5	6 243.2	–5.7
Merchandise trade								
Imports	Sep qtr 2003	$m	4 558	8.8	1 307	–6.9	32 944	–1.6
Exports	Sep qtr 2003	$m	4 949	–14.3	1 903	–17.2	26 639	–12.1
Mineral exploration								
Gold	Sep qtr 2003	$m	5.8	20.8	3.4	61.9	96.7	1.6
All other minerals	Sep qtr 2003	$m	20.2	9.8	5.9	–22.4	83.0	–5.4
Petroleum	Sep qtr 2003	$m	21.1	–22.4	11.0	–7.6	230.7	5.8
Unemployment rate								
Trend	Nov 2003	%	6.0	. .	6.2	. .	5.6	. .
Estimated resident population	Jun qtr 2003	'000	3 796.8	2.3	1 527.4	0.6	19 881.5	1.2

2 STATE FINAL DEMAND, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2002 to Sep qtr 2003
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	% change
ORIGINAL							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 029	3 024	3 077	3 021	3 072	3 059	1.2
Households	9 850	9 907	10 778	9 708	10 187	10 449	5.5
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 087	1 090	1 132	1 089	1 166	1 135	4.1
Non-dwelling construction	749	1 028	1 201	1 147	1 444	1 369	33.2
Machinery and equipment	1 744	1 498	1 797	1 488	1 930	1 914	27.8
Livestock	55	32	32	32	32	51	59.4
Intangible fixed assets	312	332	422	415	396	423	27.4
Ownership transfer costs	320	281	301	285	356	336	19.6
Total private	4 280	4 262	4 885	4 456	5 322	5 227	22.6
Public	760	675	758	715	923	671	–0.6
State final demand	**17 919**	**17 868**	**19 497**	**17 900**	**19 505**	**19 407**	**8.6**
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 009	3 030	3 085	3 029	3 049	3 065	1.2
Households	9 964	9 988	10 148	10 145	10 298	10 551	5.6
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 055	1 103	1 125	1 116	1 134	1 145	3.8
Non-dwelling construction	735	1 009	1 120	1 285	1 406	1 340	32.8
Machinery and equipment	1 635	1 581	1 713	1 621	1 798	2 031	28.5
Livestock	55	32	32	32	32	51	59.4
Intangible fixed assets	326	343	399	408	415	436	27.1
Ownership transfer costs	296	283	306	304	331	353	24.7
Total private	4 115	4 350	4 694	4 765	5 115	5 356	23.1
Public	671	736	773	732	830	729	–1.0
State final demand	**17 759**	**18 105**	**18 700**	**18 671**	**19 294**	**19 701**	**8.8**
TREND ESTIMATES							
Final consumption expenditure							
General Government	3 026	3 041	3 050	3 053	3 051	3 054	0.4
Households	9 937	10 029	10 094	10 192	10 330	10 482	4.5
Gross fixed capital expenditure							
Private							
Dwellings	1 055	1 091	1 119	1 125	1 133	1 142	4.7
Non-dwelling construction	781	955	1 143	1 278	1 353	1 386	45.1
Machinery and equipment	1 591	1 588	1 598	1 675	1 813	1 922	21.0
Livestock	48	38	30	31	37	44	15.8
Intangible fixed assets	331	352	383	407	422	429	21.9
Ownership transfer costs	298	294	296	311	330	348	18.4
Total private	4 109	4 322	4 571	4 825	5 086	5 288	22.4
Public	679	713	759	774	774	766	7.4
State final demand	**17 752**	**18 105**	**18 475**	**18 842**	**19 240**	**19 589**	**8.2**

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5206.0).

3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), BY GROUP: PERTH

Period	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies & services	Health	Transport–ation	Communi–cation	Recreation	Education	Miscellan–eous	**All groups**
ANNUAL AVERAGE												
2000–2001	134.7	184.7	110.9	101.3	115.4	157.0	137.0	102.7	121.8	190.5	165.4	**129.6**
2001–2002	142.6	192.3	109.2	103.4	117.2	162.8	136.8	103.5	127.1	195.5	172.2	**133.1**
2002–2003	146.7	198.0	109.5	106.2	118.2	175.7	140.7	106.8	128.8	201.5	183.5	**136.8**
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year, annual average)												
2000–2001	3.9	11.5	6.4	7.0	2.0	2.9	6.1	6.5	3.4	4.8	6.5	**5.5**
2001–2002	5.9	4.1	–1.5	2.1	1.6	3.7	–0.1	0.8	4.4	2.6	4.1	**2.7**
2002–2003	2.9	3.0	0.3	2.7	0.9	7.9	2.9	3.2	1.3	3.1	6.6	**2.8**
QUARTERS												
2002												
June	143.4	194.2	110.5	104.0	117.0	171.5	138.8	104.6	129.3	197.5	173.2	**134.6**
September	144.9	196.6	110.5	105.0	118.0	172.0	139.6	106.3	129.4	197.5	182.2	**135.8**
December	145.5	196.4	111.0	105.7	118.7	171.8	140.5	106.7	130.2	197.5	183.8	**136.4**
2003												
March	147.8	198.8	108.1	106.3	117.4	177.8	143.6	107.0	128.6	205.5	184.1	**137.4**
June	148.7	200.0	108.3	107.8	118.5	181.1	139.0	107.2	126.8	205.5	183.7	**137.4**
September	148.7	202.8	110.3	110.4	118.5	181.4	140.9	108.0	125.7	205.5	187.4	**138.6**
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from same quarter of previous year)												
2002												
June	3.8	2.9	–0.6	2.4	–0.2	7.9	–0.6	2.5	5.0	2.1	2.9	**2.4**
September	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	8.2	2.0	4.4	3.4	2.1	6.9	**3.3**
December	2.0	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.3	8.6	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	6.9	**2.9**
2003												
March	1.9	2.9	—	2.4	0.3	9.4	5.3	3.1	0.8	4.1	6.4	**2.8**
June	3.7	3.0	–2.0	3.7	1.3	5.6	0.1	2.5	–1.9	4.1	6.1	**2.1**
September	2.6	3.2	–0.2	5.1	0.4	5.5	0.9	1.6	–2.9	4.1	2.9	**2.1**
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)												
2002												
June	–1.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	–0.1	5.5	1.8	0.8	1.3	—	0.1	**0.7**
September	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.1	—	5.2	**0.9**
December	0.4	–0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	–0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	—	0.9	**0.4**
2003												
March	1.6	1.2	–2.6	0.6	–1.1	3.5	2.2	0.3	–1.2	4.1	0.2	**0.7**
June	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.9	–3.2	0.2	–1.4	—	–0.2	**—**
September	—	1.4	1.8	2.4	—	0.2	1.4	0.7	–0.9	—	2.0	**0.9**

(a) Base of each index: 1989–1990 = 100.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Consumer Price Index.*

4 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS: PERTH

Item	Unit	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	Sep qtr 02 to Sep qtr 03
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	% change
Dairy and related products								
Milk, supermarket sales	1 litre	160	159	159	160	161	164	3.1
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	369	360	375	367	370	371	3.1
Butter	500g	223	224	232	231	220	226	0.9
Bread and cereal products								
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	650g	243	246	257	256	258	257	4.5
Biscuits, dry	250g	160	155	162	165	168	166	7.1
Breakfast cereals, corn based	550g	357	379	364	388	383	351	–7.4
Flour, self raising	2kg	297	290	335	341	386	398	37.2
Rice, long grain	1kg	186	194	201	203	205	210	8.2
Meat and seafoods								
Beef								
Silverside roast	1kg	1 121	1 149	1 135	1 107	1 063	1 168	1.7
Rump steak	1kg	1 494	1 514	1 505	1 496	1 576	1 681	11.0
T-bone steak, with fillet	1kg	1 700	1 693	1 696	1 680	1 703	1 757	3.8
Lamb								
Leg	1kg	853	812	796	814	853	891	9.7
Loin chops	1kg	1 337	1 335	1 355	1 412	1 467	1 474	10.4
Pork								
Leg	1kg	773	773	779	794	808	802	3.8
Loin chops	1kg	1 142	1 172	1 163	1 175	1 191	1 175	0.3
Chicken, frozen	1kg	406	398	387	380	390	405	1.8
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	381	374	405	405	382	377	0.8
Sausages	1kg	734	712	702	710	698	591	–17.0
Salmon, pink	210g can	251	251	260	257	274	266	6.0
Fresh fruit and vegetables								
Oranges	1kg	398	248	303	309	359	266	7.3
Bananas	1kg	303	385	321	315	259	255	–33.8
Potatoes	1kg	139	153	169	183	181	181	18.3
Tomatoes	1kg	266	390	356	424	358	282	–27.7
Carrots	1kg	131	125	131	131	138	138	10.4
Onions	1kg	110	106	113	157	160	229	116.0
Other food								
Eggs(a)(b)	1 dozen	359	345	336	371	394	387	12.2
Sugar, white(b)	2kg	246	246	243	249	244	243	–1.2
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	276	275	248	262	271	262	–4.7
Teabags	180g pkt	374	374	361	321	349	367	–1.9
Coffee, instant	150g jar	660	629	607	641	590	601	–4.5
Tomato sauce	600ml	183	180	174	177	183	170	–5.6
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500g	217	210	220	216	222	232	10.5
Baked beans, in tomato sauce	420g	108	117	112	117	115	117	—
Baby food	120g can	75	75	75	73	72	76	1.3
Chocolate, milk, block	250g	312	308	317	335	322	321	4.2
Household supplies and personal care								
Laundry detergent	1kg	478	524	512	482	485	529	1.0
Dishwashing detergent	500ml	302	328	322	332	322	339	3.4
Facial tissues(c)	pkt 180	204	205	205	209	213	207	1.0
Toilet paper	4x250 sheet rolls	319	333	334	305	305	291	–12.6
Pet food	400g	103	102	103	102	101	104	2.0
Toilet soap	4x125g	262	260	257	259	273	251	–3.5
Toothpaste	140g	243	233	241	243	231	229	–1.7
Private motoring								
Petrol, lead replacement	1 litre	92.4	93.7	94.5	101.5	91.7	95.2	1.6
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	89.0	90.1	90.6	97.7	88.4	91.3	1.3
Alcoholic drinks								
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles)(d)	355-375ml ea	2 636	2 650	2 595	2 681	2 712	2 742	3.5
Beer, full strength (24 bottles)(e)	375ml ea	3 137	3 119	3 030	3 034	3 121	3 234	3.7
Draught beer, full strength, public bar (glass)(e)	285ml glass	282	286	278	288	294	299	4.5
Scotch nip, public bar	30ml	435	442	449	449	449	448	1.4

(a) Eggs in Perth have a minimum net carton weight of 700g per dozen eggs.

(b) Represents average price of brand name and generic brand products.

(c) Formerly packet of 224 tissues.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items* (cat. no. 6403.0).

(d) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.

(e) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%.

5 WAGE COST INDEX: TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES(a)

	INDEX NUMBERS						Jun qtr 2003 to Sep qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2002 to Sep qtr 2003
	Jun qtr 2002	Sep qtr 2002	Dec qtr 2002	Mar qtr 2003	Jun qtr 2003	Sep qtr 2003	% change	% change
Western Australia	**115.7**	**117.6**	**118.2**	**119.2**	**119.8**	**121.3**	**1.3**	**3.1**
Sector								
Private	115.9	117.8	118.5	119.2	119.9	121.4	1.3	3.1
Public	114.9	116.7	117.3	119.1	119.5	121.1	1.3	3.8
Selected industries								
Mining	118.3	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.7	125.2	2.0	2.7
Manufacturing	119.0	121.4	122.0	122.8	123.1	123.9	0.6	2.1
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Retail trade	113.6	114.0	114.7	115.3	115.7	116.4	0.6	2.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	113.4	116.1	116.6	117.1	118.0	120.5	2.1	3.8
Property and business services	114.6	115.6	116.7	117.5	119.9	120.8	0.8	4.5
Government administration and defence	116.9	118.1	119.6	121.9	122.2	123.6	1.1	4.7
Education	114.1	117.3	117.4	118.2	118.9	121.3	2.0	3.4
Health and community services	115.3	117.6	117.8	119.0	119.4	121.4	1.7	3.2
Cultural and recreational services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Personal and other services	111.8	113.7	113.7	116.1	116.4	117.5	0.9	3.3
Selected occupations								
Managers and administrators	114.5	116.4	116.8	118.2	118.6	119.4	0.7	2.6
Professionals	117.0	119.3	120.1	121.2	122.4	124.2	1.5	4.1
Associate professionals	114.3	115.7	116.4	116.8	117.8	118.3	0.4	2.2
Tradespersons and related workers	116.9	118.6	119.3	120.2	120.8	122.5	1.4	3.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	114.5	116.2	116.7	117.7	118.5	119.9	1.2	3.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	114.9	117.5	117.9	118.3	118.6	120.8	1.9	2.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	113.6	114.4	115.1	116.1	116.7	118.3	1.4	3.4
Labourers and related workers	113.9	117.3	118.5	119.5	119.8	121.2	1.2	3.3

(a) Base of each index: September 1997 = 100.0.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Wage Cost Index, Australia*.

6 SELECTED HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a): PERTH

	PERTH						WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES					
Period	**Established homes**	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*	**Project homes**	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*	**Established homes**	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*	**Project homes**	*% change from previous period*	*% change from same period previous year*
2000–2001	133.9	6.4	. .	126.2	9.9	. .	152.8	7.4	. .	134.9	11.8	. .
2001–2002	145.5	8.7	. .	128.8	2.1	. .	178.0	16.5	. .	138.1	2.4	. .
2002–2003	164.4	13.0	. .	132.9	3.2	. .	209.9	17.9	. .	144.1	4.3	. .
2002												
June	152.0	2.8	10.8	129.6	0.3	2.1	189.5	4.9	18.9	139.9	1.0	3.3
September	155.8	2.5	12.0	130.3	0.5	2.0	196.7	3.8	17.3	141.3	1.0	3.6
December	159.7	2.5	11.6	131.6	1.0	2.4	206.1	4.8	18.4	142.5	0.8	3.6
2003												
March	166.0	3.9	12.3	133.1	1.1	3.0	213.1	3.4	18.0	144.7	1.5	4.5
June	176.0	6.0	15.8	136.6	2.6	5.4	223.8	5.0	18.1	147.9	2.2	5.7
September	185.7	5.5	19.2	140.9	3.1	8.1	231.3	3.4	17.6	151.2	2.2	7.0

(a) Base of each index: 1989-1990 = 100.0.

Source: *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6416.0).

7 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING(a): PERTH

							% change from previous period		*% change from same period previous year*	
Group	*Jun qtr 2002*	*Sep qtr 2002*	*Dec qtr 2002*	*Mar qtr 2003*	*Jun qtr 2003*	*Sep qtr 2003*	*Perth*	*Weighted average of six state capital cities*	*Perth*	*Weighted average of six state capital cities*
House building										
All groups	120.9	121.8	122.8	123.4	123.9	124.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	3.2
Other than house building										
All groups	119.7	120.3	122.4	123.6	125.0	125.6	0.5	0.5	4.4	3.9
Selected major building materials:										
Structural timber	103.9	104.0	108.9	108.4	108.5	108.9	0.4	0.1	4.7	1.1
Ready mixed concrete	119.6	118.7	123.7	123.1	124.4	128.0	2.9	0.3	7.8	9.7
Precast concrete products	150.4	151.7	151.7	153.9	158.3	158.2	–0.1	1.0	4.3	5.5
Steel decking and cladding	114.1	119.0	119.6	124.0	125.3	125.3	—	0.2	5.3	4.9
Structural steel	126.8	126.8	139.3	139.3	142.8	144.8	1.4	1.0	14.2	5.3
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric, mesh	88.9	91.7	92.3	91.9	95.3	95.6	0.3	0.2	4.3	6.3
Aluminium windows	126.6	126.6	128.0	132.1	136.4	133.3	–2.3	0.3	5.3	3.5
Fabricated steel products	122.2	123.5	123.5	123.7	123.9	123.9	—	3.2	0.3	6.0
Builders' hardware	155.0	155.6	157.4	158.9	159.0	159.7	0.4	0.2	2.6	3.5
Sand and aggregate	122.7	123.1	128.8	129.6	130.8	132.7	1.5	1.2	7.8	10.4
Carpet	104.0	105.2	105.9	106.7	106.3	108.4	2.0	–0.5	3.0	4.6
Paint and other coatings	163.6	163.4	162.5	162.6	166.0	163.6	–1.4	1.5	0.1	5.9
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	136.5	136.9	136.8	136.8	136.8	136.8	—	0.5	–0.1	0.7
Special series:										
All electrical materials	108.1	109.0	108.2	111.3	112.2	112.2	—	–0.1	2.9	2.3
All mechanical services	118.2	118.2	119.1	119.3	119.7	119.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9
All plumbing materials	131.2	134.0	135.6	135.6	136.2	137.7	1.1	–0.1	2.8	1.4

(a) Base of each index: 1989–1990 = 100.0.

Source: *Producer Price Indexes* (cat. no. 6427.0).

8 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES(a)(b)

	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total vehicles	
Period	no.	no.	no.	% change from previous period
ORIGINAL				
2000–2001	49 432	23 324	72 756	12.5
2001–2002	45 808	26 137	71 945	–1.1
2002–2003	47 276	29 397	76 673	6.6
2002				
September	3 487	2 006	5 493	–10.0
October	4 174	2 453	6 627	20.6
November	4 012	2 308	6 320	–4.6
December	3 796	2 193	5 989	–5.2
2003				
January	3 471	2 291	5 762	–3.8
February	3 880	2 284	6 164	7.0
March	4 317	2 600	6 917	12.2
April	3 667	2 281	5 948	–14.0
May	4 199	2 928	7 127	19.8
June	4 892	3 770	8 662	21.5
July	4 278	2 695	6 973	–19.5
August	4 455	2 593	7 048	1.1
September	4 423	2 471	6 894	–2.2
October	4 729	2 758	7 487	8.6
November	4 153	2 772	6 925	–7.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
2002				
September	3 738	2 313	6 051	–1.1
October	3 936	2 470	6 406	5.9
November	3 930	2 391	6 321	–1.3
December	3 530	2 086	5 616	–11.2
2003				
January	4 086	2 635	6 721	19.7
February	4 071	2 375	6 446	–4.1
March	4 055	2 517	6 572	2.0
April	4 011	2 380	6 391	–2.8
May	4 280	2 765	7 045	10.2
June	4 399	2 906	7 305	3.7
July	4 370	2 787	7 157	–2.0
August	4 416	2 790	7 206	0.7
September	4 539	2 809	7 348	2.0
October	4 428	2 835	7 263	–1.2
November	4 293	2 851	7 144	–1.6
TREND ESTIMATES				
2002				
September	3 808	2 355	6 163	0.9
October	3 862	2 381	6 243	1.3
November	3 918	2 408	6 326	1.3
December	3 968	2 422	6 390	1.0
2003				
January	4 008	2 436	6 444	0.8
February	4 045	2 463	6 508	1.0
March	4 091	2 516	6 607	1.5
April	4 153	2 589	6 742	2.0
May	4 236	2 672	6 908	2.5
June	4 318	2 743	7 061	2.2
July	4 385	2 797	7 182	1.7
August	4 424	2 824	7 248	0.9
September	4 438	2 835	7 273	0.3
October	4 435	2 843	7 278	0.1
November	4 411	2 831	7 242	–0.5

(a) This series replaces New Motor Vehicle Registrations from January 2002.

(b) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

9 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, CURRENT PRICES

Month	Food	Department stores	Clothing and soft goods	Household goods	Recreational goods	Hospitality and services	Other	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
ORIGINAL								
2002								
August	604.1	104.8	83.8	179.1	73.8	184.7	130.9	1 361.2
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	64.6	176.3	124.2	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	67.2	197.8	131.1	1 442.0
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	70.0	197.1	134.5	1 490.7
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	100.0	221.7	182.8	1 823.0
2003								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	77.1	179.7	114.2	1 412.3
February	580.8	90.4	66.3	175.5	65.5	165.7	106.9	1 251.2
March	638.6	106.5	75.1	189.2	63.9	187.3	112.2	1 372.9
April	620.8	122.4	81.7	184.8	62.8	177.2	122.1	1 371.8
May	640.0	123.4	89.0	203.2	65.4	177.7	135.8	1 434.6
June	586.6	122.6	85.7	202.2	62.0	162.9	121.6	1 343.6
July	635.5	119.2	89.8	224.6	71.2	186.4	116.3	1 443.0
August	633.4	108.6	83.0	226.0	76.8	189.8	117.0	1 434.7
September	615.5	114.8	83.3	222.0	68.0	188.4	122.2	1 414.1
October	645.1	130.7	90.7	255.5	72.8	204.2	131.4	1 530.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2002								
August	602.8	117.3	88.7	184.1	71.9	183.8	133.9	1 382.5
September	607.4	119.5	87.8	181.7	69.8	185.6	127.8	1 379.5
October	616.8	122.2	86.4	192.8	70.6	182.8	122.9	1 394.6
November	629.9	130.0	83.7	194.9	67.6	189.2	124.1	1 419.5
December	624.7	124.0	87.6	190.7	71.9	186.6	131.3	1 416.8
2003								
January	626.8	126.9	86.1	198.3	75.8	179.6	121.2	1 414.6
February	621.8	122.4	82.9	197.1	71.4	180.6	119.6	1 395.8
March	636.4	124.8	85.8	199.1	68.8	183.8	120.1	1 418.8
April	628.6	128.6	85.4	202.7	66.6	186.4	132.0	1 430.3
May	636.7	120.2	80.7	207.6	69.3	181.6	139.1	1 435.1
June	636.1	140.9	86.6	210.4	67.5	181.1	134.2	1 456.9
July	648.0	125.9	95.7	224.4	72.6	190.7	124.6	1 481.9
August	640.5	128.3	90.1	232.6	74.1	193.1	123.5	1 482.0
September	651.0	129.7	90.5	236.9	71.4	193.0	123.5	1 496.0
October	630.8	131.3	89.8	243.8	75.7	191.1	123.5	1 486.0
TREND ESTIMATES								
2002								
August	606.1	117.9	88.4	185.1	70.2	185.7	132.1	1 384.0
September	611.6	120.5	87.4	185.7	70.3	187.9	129.9	1 390.4
October	616.9	122.9	86.6	187.9	70.7	(a) 182.8	127.3	1 397.5
November	621.4	124.7	86.0	191.0	71.1	183.9	124.8	1 404.0
December	624.9	125.4	85.6	193.9	71.4	184.3	123.1	1 408.8
2003								
January	627.1	125.4	85.0	195.9	71.3	183.9	123.0	1 411.4
February	628.6	125.3	84.4	197.4	70.7	183.0	124.4	1 413.7
March	630.2	125.7	84.3	199.6	69.8	182.4	126.8	1 418.7
April	632.8	126.6	84.8	203.1	69.1	182.7	129.1	1 428.2
May	636.2	127.8	86.0	208.4	68.9	184.2	130.5	1 441.9
June	639.3	128.9	87.6	215.0	69.6	186.2	130.5	1 457.0
July	641.4	129.7	89.2	222.4	70.9	188.2	128.9	1 470.4
August	642.4	130.0	90.4	229.7	72.3	190.1	126.5	1 481.5
September	642.4	130.3	91.2	236.3	73.5	191.8	124.4	1 490.7
October	642.3	130.4	91.7	241.8	74.5	193.1	122.0	1 498.6

(a) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section of the Explanatory Notes in the source publication: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

10 QUARTERLY RETAIL TURNOVER, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)

	ORIGINAL			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			TREND ESTIMATES		
	Retail turnover	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	**Retail turnover**	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year	**Retail turnover**	Change from previous period	Change from same period previous year
Quarter	*$m*	*%*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*%*	*$m*	*%*	*%*
2002									
June	3 953.1	1.8	9.4	4 115.5	1.8	9.3	4 090.0	1.2	7.9
September	3 905.1	–1.2	4.7	4 083.1	–0.8	5.1	4 118.4	0.7	6.4
December	4 699.2	20.3	5.8	4 170.4	2.1	5.2	4 135.4	0.4	4.3
2003									
March	3 965.6	–15.6	2.1	4 152.9	–0.4	2.7	4 179.9	1.1	3.4
June	4 065.2	2.5	2.8	4 228.8	1.8	2.8	4 250.7	1.7	3.9
September	4 208.1	3.5	7.8	4 373.2	3.4	7.1	4 325.8	1.8	5.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Retail trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

11 FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Month	COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS: Fixed loan facilities $m	Revolving credit facilities(a) $m	Total commercial finance commitments $m	PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS: Fixed loan facilities $m	Revolving credit facilities(a) $m	Total personal finance commitments $m	Total lease finance commitments $m
2002							
August	1 106.7	312.3	1 419.0	313.4	321.1	634.5	24.7
September	1 037.2	365.7	1 402.9	309.3	270.9	580.2	22.3
October	1 047.7	400.8	1 448.5	359.0	287.8	646.8	21.2
November	1 083.7	256.7	1 340.4	363.3	287.1	650.4	23.7
December	1 007.5	325.1	1 332.6	331.0	274.0	605.0	29.5
2003							
January	820.3	425.7	1 245.9	360.7	228.1	588.8	19.8
February	806.2	218.6	1 024.7	399.9	245.5	645.5	22.1
March	1 124.0	370.9	1 494.9	377.5	265.8	643.3	28.1
April	1 153.6	358.6	1 512.3	338.4	248.2	586.6	21.2
May	1 106.2	443.4	1 549.6	378.0	287.8	665.8	29.8
June	1 210.4	854.7	2 065.1	400.1	303.0	703.1	28.1
July	1 289.9	r 417.3	r 1 707.2	415.9	r 295.0	r 710.9	r 28.1
August	1 124.0	421.2	1 545.2	383.7	276.6	660.2	27.1
September	1 069.0	472.2	1 541.2	366.9	255.6	622.5	25.5
October	1 150.8	685.9	1 836.7	414.8	302.8	717.7	46.3

(a) New and increased limits.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance, Australia.*

12 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY DWELLINGS FINANCED

Period	ORIGINAL: Total number of dwellings(a) no.	Total value of commitments $m	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Total number of dwellings(a) no.	Total value of commitments $m	TREND ESTIMATES: Total number of dwellings(a) no.	Total value of commitments $m
2000–2001	70 683	8 244.6	70 781	8 250.8	70 460	8 198.3
2001–2002	75 806	9 833.7	76 130	9 865.6	76 218	9 888.8
2002–2003	76 794	10 804.9	76 912	10 822.2	76 810	10 811.9
2002						
August	6 138	827.6	6 182	842.6	6 225	840.2
September	5 728	768.3	6 212	842.3	6 201	845.6
October	6 417	870.5	6 260	865.2	6 168	851.1
November	6 147	859.4	5 965	840.9	6 143	856.9
December	5 934	834.0	6 219	868.3	6 154	865.4
2003						
January	5 785	831.1	6 270	885.4	6 216	879.0
February	6 076	888.2	6 233	901.6	6 333	900.2
March	6 588	935.9	6 424	908.6	6 495	928.7
April	6 432	937.9	6 711	957.0	6 686	963.9
May	7 631	1 116.2	6 973	1 015.5	6 885	1 003.3
June	7 137	1 042.7	7 113	1 051.5	7 074	1 042.8
July	r 7 725	r 1 155.7	7 218	1 080.9	7 245	1 079.8
August	7 167	1 069.7	7 352	1 106.5	7 393	1 112.3
September	7 246	1 088.8	7 585	1 154.7	7 520	1 139.9
October	7 809	1 152.4	7 635	1 157.2	7 615	1 160.2

(a) Includes new dwellings, established dwellings and refinancing; excludes alterations and additions.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

13 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), BY TYPE OF BUYER: ORIGINAL

	FIRST HOME BUYERS				NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS			
	Number of dwellings financed	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*	*Number of dwellings financed*	*Number as a percent of total*	*Value of commitments*	*Average borrowing size*
Month	*no.*	*%*	*$m*	*$'000*	*no.*	*%*	*$m*	*$'000*
2002								
August	1 123	18.3	140.9	125.5	5 015	81.7	686.6	136.9
September	967	16.9	123.2	127.4	4 761	83.1	645.1	135.5
October	1 150	17.9	144.3	125.5	5 267	82.1	726.3	137.9
November	1 067	17.4	135.8	127.3	5 080	82.6	723.4	142.4
December	993	16.7	126.4	127.3	4 941	83.3	707.6	143.2
2003								
January	951	16.4	123.7	130.1	4 834	83.6	707.2	146.3
February	1 046	17.2	143.9	137.6	5 030	82.8	744.4	148.0
March	1 017	15.4	136.8	134.5	5 571	84.6	798.9	143.4
April	989	15.4	136.9	138.4	5 443	84.6	801.2	147.2
May	1 111	14.6	153.9	138.5	6 520	85.4	962.4	147.6
June	1 058	14.8	151.2	142.9	6 079	85.2	891.8	146.7
July	1 180	15.3	169.1	143.3	r 6 545	84.7	r 987.0	r 150.8
August	1 083	15.1	157.1	145.1	6 084	84.9	912.6	150.0
September	1 105	15.2	158.9	143.8	6 141	84.8	929.7	151.4
October	1 172	15.0	172.3	147.0	6 637	85.0	980.3	147.7

(a) Includes new dwellings, established dwellings and refinancing; excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data on request, *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia.*

14 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY TYPE OF ASSET

	CURRENT PRICES			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a)		
	Buildings and structures	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*	*Buildings and structures*	*Equipment, plant and machinery*	*Total*
Period	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
ORIGINAL						
2000–2001	1 671	3 608	5 279	1 689	r 3 618	r 5 307
2001–2002	1 831	4 163	5 994	1 831	4 163	5 994
2002-2003 r	2 910	4 250	7 159	2 803	4 441	7 244
2002						
June	499	1 158	1 657	494	1 179	1 673
September	539	961	1 500	528	r 989	r 1 517
December	736	1 140	1 876	715	r 1 173	r 1 888
2003						
March	760	950	1 711	r 731	r 996	r 1 727
June r	874	1 199	2 073	830	1 283	2 113
September	1 020	1 185	2 205	955	1 294	2 249
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						
2002						
June	495	1 080	1 575	488	1 105	1 593
September	533	976	1 509	520	1 009	1 529
December	685	1 106	1 791	662	1 142	1 804
2003						
March	845	1 043	1 888	808	1 095	1 903
June	863	1 115	1 978	814	1 195	2 009
September	1 005	1 209	2 214	941	1 328	2 269
TREND ESTIMATES						
2002						
June	468	1 032	1 500	462	1 052	1 515
September	564	1 009	1 573	551	1 043	1 593
December	684	1 007	1 691	660	1 050	1 710
2003						
March	803	1 050	1 853	772	1 110	1 879
June	903	1 120	2 023	855	1 204	2 059
September	968	1 182	2 150	887	1 272	2 171

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

15 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, BY SELECTED INDUSTRY: CURRENT PRICES

	SELECTED INDUSTRIES			
	Mining	*Manufacturing*	*Other selected industries*	*All industries*
Period	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
		ORIGINAL		
2000–2001	2 507	808	1 965	5 279
2001–2002	3 091	760	2 143	5 994
2002-2003	3 902	r 982	r 2 276	r 7 159
2002				
June	804	202	651	1 657
September	781	234	485	1 500
December	984	197	695	1 876
2003				
March	986	246	478	1 711
June	1 151	r 305	r 618	r 2 073
September	1 332	281	592	2 205

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0).

16 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–2001	12 094	2 637	14 731	148	42	15 265
2001–2002	17 352	2 736	20 088	54	66	20 275
2002–2003	r 18 020	r 3 644	r 21 664	93	19	r 21 781
2002						
August	1 512	327	1 839	1	1	1 841
September	r 1 452	180	r 1 632	1	8	r 1 641
October	1 455	291	1 746	11	1	1 758
November	r 1 514	276	r 1 790	2	—	r 1 795
December	1 229	299	1 528	—	—	1 528
2003						
January	1 389	241	1 630	27	—	1 657
February	1 305	500	1 805	4	—	1 809
March	r 1 388	248	r 1 636	2	—	r 1 639
April	r 1 291	204	r 1 495	9	—	r 1 504
May	r 1 644	368	r 2 012	32	9	r 2 053
June	r 2 049	r 385	r 2 434	3	—	r 2 438
July	r 1 658	274	r 1 932	—	—	r 1 932
August	1 603	257	1 860	1	—	1 861
September	1 658	269	1 927	4	—	1 932
October	1 975	402	2 377	26	—	2 403

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

17 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CURRENT PRICES: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Total non-residential building	Total building
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2000–2001	1 555.3	314.3	1 869.6	223.9	1 282.8	3 422.1
2001–2002	2 263.0	340.5	2 603.5	244.4	976.4	3 838.0
2002–2003 r	2 550.9	474.8	3 025.7	288.5	1 543.3	4 859.5
2002						
August	206.1	47.2	253.3	24.0	346.9	624.2
September	r 198.5	28.5	r 227.0	20.4	71.7	r 319.0
October	205.6	31.9	237.5	25.1	94.6	357.2
November	r 209.3	26.7	r 236.0	23.8	75.4	r 335.4
December	175.9	35.5	211.4	20.3	71.2	302.9
2003						
January	197.7	37.0	234.7	27.3	220.5	482.6
February	184.9	96.9	281.8	20.8	r 49.9	r 352.5
March	r 196.9	32.6	r 229.5	25.1	88.5	r 343.1
April	r 189.6	16.5	r 206.1	23.5	144.2	r 373.8
May	r 242.5	38.8	r 281.3	28.3	r 94.8	r 404.4
June	r 296.8	r 45.8	r 342.6	r 24.0	132.9	r 501.3
July	r 254.4	34.9	r 289.3	26.1	106.1	r 421.5
August	236.7	27.5	264.2	20.7	83.6	368.4
September	237.2	31.9	269.1	21.4	168.3	458.8
October	297.1	68.1	365.2	30.1	57.3	452.6

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

18 VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, BY TYPE OF WORK, CHAIN VOLUMES(a): ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Alterations and additions to residential building $m	Total non-residential building $m	Total building $m
2000–2001	1 586.1	323.3	1 908.8	275.6	1 316.7	3 498.7
2001–2002	2 262.9	340.7	2 603.5	258.0	976.5	3 838.1
2002–2003 r	2 469.2	450.8	2 920.0	281.4	1 465.5	4 666.9
2002						
June	599.2	99.3	698.4	75.9	295.8	1 068.5
September	r 643.7	110.5	r 754.2	69.4	555.4	r 1 379.0
December	r 578.2	90.2	r 668.4	68.0	r 230.2	r 966.6
2003						
March	r 560.5	r 156.6	r 717.0	70.9	r 336.3	r 1 124.3
June r	686.8	93.5	780.4	73.1	343.6	1 197.0
September	665.6	86.3	751.9	62.3	327.3	1 141.5

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

19 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVED, BY REGION, CURRENT PRICES: ORIGINAL

	Sep qtr 2002		Dec qtr 2002		Mar qtr 2003		Jun qtr 2003		Sep qtr 2003	
Statistical Division & Subdivision	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*	*no.*	*$'000*
NEW HOUSES										
Perth	r 3 523	r 478 414	r 3 104	r 435 719	r 3 007	r 426 375	r 3 641	r 534 211	3 549	529 203
Central Metropolitan	160	45 118	149	43 003	151	46 654	r 132	r 49 505	161	51 518
East Metropolitan	513	63 831	514	63 986	414	49 437	563	71 671	508	67 240
North Metropolitan	1 213	159 861	1 011	137 688	1 002	135 712	1 409	205 172	1 220	179 050
South West Metropolitan	r 870	r 114 226	r 689	r 96 820	r 717	r 98 531	r 836	r 114 193	927	135 542
South East Metropolitan	767	95 378	741	94 222	723	96 040	701	93 669	733	95 853
South West	790	105 791	699	100 697	717	103 894	810	111 054	928	133 980
Mandurah	381	49 933	316	47 594	373	54 967	390	55 135	469	70 025
Bunbury	150	19 385	123	14 878	112	15 345	r 166	r 20 924	195	24 097
Preston	59	6 755	50	7 084	53	5 428	r 62	r 7 382	55	7 850
Vasse	181	27 660	191	28 766	155	25 122	165	24 383	186	29 569
Blackwood	19	2 058	19	2 375	24	3 031	27	3 231	23	2 439
Lower Great Southern	101	13 775	r 86	r 10 498	90	11 451	r 91	r 12 420	121	15 058
Pallinup	5	752	r 8	r 836	8	901	r 10	r 1 374	14	1 773
King	96	13 023	78	9 662	82	10 550	81	11 045	107	13 285
Upper Great Southern	r 16	r 1 631	13	1 772	25	3 161	r 26	r 3 052	11	1 479
Hotham	14	1 396	11	1 413	25	3 161	r 21	r 2 326	9	1 100
Lakes	r 2	r 235	2	360	—	—	5	726	2	379
Midlands	74	8 469	r 103	r 10 524	r 68	r 7 487	r 111	r 15 376	97	11 726
Moore	40	4 221	49	5 792	42	4 758	61	9 154	53	6 871
Avon	28	3 344	r 39	r 4 087	r 23	r 2 441	r 42	r 5 169	40	4 391
Campion	6	903	15	645	3	288	8	1 053	4	464
South Eastern	51	6 388	34	5 588	38	5 467	58	9 458	46	7 302
Kalgoorlie/Boulder City Part A	28	3 863	15	2 137	13	2 111	26	3 587	24	3 475
Lefroy	6	524	2	611	6	1 080	11	2 260	9	1 872
Johnston	17	2 001	17	2 840	19	2 276	21	3 611	13	1 956
Central	67	10 193	57	8 934	78	11 598	95	16 493	61	9 948
Geraldton	31	4 489	20	3 855	33	4 735	r 48	r 8 250	41	6 826
Gascoyne	17	2 663	7	986	15	2 786	9	1 789	6	1 228
Carnegie	2	601	1	161	1	137	4	751	1	25
Greenough River	17	2 440	29	3 932	29	3 939	r 34	r 5 702	13	1 868
Pilbara	51	9 482	20	2 423	14	2 665	44	7 877	42	8 609
De Grey	4	609	9	817	3	530	17	3 156	3	616
Fortescue	47	8 873	11	1 606	11	2 134	27	4 722	39	7 992
Kimberley	67	13 796	82	14 703	45	7 390	97	17 651	53	9 708
Ord	7	1 639	14	2 358	2	280	19	3 606	3	535
Fitzroy	60	12 157	68	12 346	43	7 110	78	14 045	50	9 173
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING										
Perth	610	85 049	567	64 643	r 844	r 145 000	r 790	r 81 000	636	72 501
Central Metropolitan	129	31 290	230	31 869	413	92 043	127	19 924	145	17 728
East Metropolitan	51	4 939	68	5 231	65	6 356	r 120	r 11 499	62	6 237
North Metropolitan	164	17 051	81	9 379	170	17 776	195	18 245	190	18 430
South West Metropolitan	76	10 296	46	6 168	46	7 294	83	8 352	140	15 600
South East Metropolitan	190	21 474	142	11 996	r 150	r 21 532	265	22 981	99	14 505
South West	164	20 828	174	17 891	120	18 944	115	14 741	153	20 527
Lower Great Southern	8	988	13	1 511	2	162	29	2 955	2	238
Upper Great Southern	2	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midlands	8	842	—	—	7	649	8	383	—	—
South Eastern	13	1 417	100	8 089	12	1 302	3	368	—	—
Central	20	2 588	4	469	—	—	—	—	3	380
Pilbara	2	140	—	—	—	—	6	1 029	—	—
Kimberley	5	973	8	1 430	4	464	6	652	6	698

Source: *Building Approvals, Western Australia* (cat. no. 8731.5).

20 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK COMMENCED, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Alterations and additions to residential buildings $m	Total non–residential building $m	Total building $m
CURRENT PRICES(a)						
2000–2001	1 439.0	333.1	1 772.1	276.2	1 134.2	3 182.4
2001–2002	2 180.7	377.5	2 558.2	267.7	889.3	3 715.2
2002–2003	2 436.4	474.8	2 911.2	293.8	1 558.6	4 763.6
2002						
March	527.3	62.2	589.5	59.1	180.0	828.7
June	548.6	101.2	649.9	78.0	226.0	953.9
September	661.2	118.2	779.4	65.5	665.9	1 510.8
December	549.4	r 98.1	r 647.5	r 75.3	r 236.2	r 959.1
2003						
March r	632.8	162.4	795.2	76.6	298.3	1 170.1
June	593.0	96.1	689.1	76.4	358.2	1 123.7
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)						
2000–2001 r	1 463.0	342.5	1 804.5	281.8	1 162.7	3 246.4
2001–2002 r	2 180.6	377.6	2 558.1	267.6	889.2	3 715.3
2002–2003	2 370.6	452.2	2 822.9	284.4	1 487.1	4 594.4
2002						
March r	525.5	61.9	587.8	58.9	179.4	824.9
June r	544.4	100.1	644.5	77.5	222.8	942.9
September r	653.3	115.5	768.8	64.7	647.3	1 480.8
December r	538.8	94.2	632.9	73.7	225.9	932.6
2003						
March r	614.0	153.1	767.2	74.0	280.8	1 122.0
June	564.5	89.4	654.0	72.0	333.1	1 059.0

(a) Data is inclusive of non–deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Building Activity, Western Australia* (cat. no. 8752.5).

21 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, BY TYPE OF WORK: ORIGINAL

Period	New houses $m	New other residential building $m	New residential building $m	Alterations and additions to residential buildings $m	Total non–residential building $m	Total building $m
			CURRENT PRICES(a)			
2000–2001	1 684.8	398.8	2 083.6	247.8	1 064.4	3 395.8
2001–2002	1 971.8	396.6	2 368.4	286.1	1 043.7	3 698.1
2002–2003	2 332.9	420.9	2 753.8	308.0	r 1 304.6	4 366.4
2002						
March	490.6	90.2	580.7	65.4	222.9	869.0
June	526.3	90.4	616.7	77.9	221.1	915.7
September	573.5	96.5	670.0	72.5	338.7	1 081.2
December	606.4	98.5	704.9	r 77.1	338.4	1 120.5
2003						
March r	554.0	116.3	670.3	74.2	323.4	1 067.9
June	599.0	109.6	708.6	84.2	304.0	1 096.8
			CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(b)			
2000–2001 r	1 712.7	407.2	2 119.6	251.9	1 075.5	3 447.8
2001–2002 r	1 971.8	396.5	2 368.4	286.1	1 043.6	3 698.1
2002–2003	2 269.5	404.8	2 674.3	299.4	1 263.0	4 236.6
2002						
March r	489.1	89.7	578.9	65.2	222.1	865.7
June r	522.4	89.1	611.6	77.3	218.5	906.9
September r	566.6	94.6	661.2	71.6	332.5	1 065.3
December r	594.7	95.9	690.5	75.6	330.4	1 096.6
2003						
March r	537.6	111.5	649.2	72.0	312.1	1 033.2
June	570.6	102.8	673.4	80.2	288.0	1 041.5

(a) Data is inclusive of non–deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2001–2002.

Source: *Building Activity, Western Australia* (cat. no. 8752.5).

22 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY SELECTED COMMODITY, BY VALUE OF TRADE

Section and selected Division of SITC Revision 3	SEP QTR 2003 Exports $m	SEP QTR 2003 Imports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED SEP QTR 2002 Exports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED SEP QTR 2002 Imports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED SEP QTR 2003 Exports $m	12 MONTHS ENDED SEP QTR 2003 Imports $m
0 Food and live animals	**642**	**59**	**3 084**	**221**	**2 940**	**239**
00 Live animals other than fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	94	—	424	—	447	—
01 Meat and meat preparations	62	2	284	8	308	12
03 Fish (not marine mammals), crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, & preparations thereof	67	19	429	75	425	77
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	333	7	1 579	19	1 383	23
05 Vegetables and fruit	30	13	155	46	125	53
08 Feeding stuff for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	29	2	121	11	148	10
1 Beverages and tobacco	**13**	**8**	**38**	**36**	**49**	**35**
11 Beverages	13	8	38	36	49	34
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	**1 629**	**31**	**6 752**	**109**	**6 780**	**117**
22 Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	47	—	183	1	163	1
26 Textile fibres and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	111	1	480	2	511	2
27 Crude fertilisers (excluding those of Division 56) and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	19	20	81	45	81	53
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1 430	—	5 834	20	5 901	11
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	**1 935**	**384**	**7 769**	**1 277**	**7 895**	**1 751**
33 Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1 212	383	4 791	1 276	4 837	1 749
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	723	—	2 976	—	3 057	—
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	**2**	**5**	**17**	**15**	**18**	**20**
41 Animal oils and fats	2	—	16	—	17	—
5 Chemicals and related products	**255**	**188**	**970**	**858**	**952**	**908**
51 Organic chemicals	—	22	1	145	1	140
52 Inorganic chemicals	50	13	232	58	223	50
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	89	3	450	8	412	11
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	106	84	250	215	270	245
56 Fertilisers (excluding crude)	2	28	6	250	13	263
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	**289**	**378**	**1 896**	**1 169**	**1 466**	**1 477**
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3	62	10	224	11	245
66 Non–metallic metal manufactures, n.e.s.	51	60	176	171	177	207
67 Iron and steel	80	89	184	232	323	334
68 Non–ferrous metals	123	37	1 352	93	812	136
69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	18	66	120	220	89	284
7 Machinery and transport equipment	**113**	**949**	**733**	**3 577**	**664**	**3 864**
71 Power generating machinery and equipment	14	44	84	252	69	290
72 Machinery specialised for particular industries	38	175	148	561	128	656
74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	19	132	108	632	83	607
75 Office machines and automatic data processing machines	5	100	21	369	17	354
76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6	33	43	137	23	155
77 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts (including non-electrical counterparts of electrical domestic equipment)	10	57	58	226	51	238
78 Road vehicles (including air–cushion vehicles)	9	359	27	1 249	42	1 388
79 Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	11	38	223	135	244	141
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	**23**	**194**	**111**	**552**	**107**	**663**
82 Furniture, parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings	3	45	23	101	19	142
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	7	36	37	121	38	154
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	10	70	34	191	39	219
9 Commodities and transactions n.e.c. in SITC	**2 933**	**604**	**9 008**	**1 834**	**11 343**	**2 910**
97 Gold, non–monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)	1 374	512	3 674	1 437	5 381	2 519
98 Combined confidential items of trade and commodities n.e.s.	1 526	89	5 248	388	5 847	385
Total Trade(a)(b)	**7 834**	**2 800**	**30 378**	**9 648**	**32 213**	**11 983**

(a) Discrepancies occur between sums of division items and totals due to the provision of only selected division items.

(b) Discrepancies may occur between sums of section items and total trade due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade.*

23 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY SELECTED TRADING PARTNER, BY VALUE OF TRADE

	SEP QTR 2003		12 MONTHS ENDED SEP QTR 2002		12 MONTHS ENDED SEP QTR 2003	
	Exports	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Imports*
Trading partner	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)						
Brunei Darussalam	2	—	6	18	6	36
Cambodia	—	—	4	—	8	—
Indonesia	232	387	778	1 025	714	1 665
Laos	3	—	13	—	11	—
Malaysia	71	94	312	335	261	383
Myanmar	1	1	5	2	5	4
Philippines	14	4	97	21	186	14
Singapore	300	196	1 376	524	1 654	661
Thailand	195	101	419	190	595	401
Viet Nam	14	117	86	233	87	298
Total	*831*	*899*	*3 098*	*2 349*	*3 528*	*3 461*
European Union (EU)						
Austria	3	29	8	70	8	98
Belgium–Luxembourg	—	—	326	43	251	60
Denmark	3	6	6	29	8	36
Finland	88	17	321	92	390	90
France	55	42	198	152	194	191
Germany	52	113	196	417	203	472
Greece	—	4	2	9	2	13
Ireland	1	7	3	24	2	20
Italy	59	127	234	494	270	528
Netherlands	90	15	395	53	358	86
Portugal	1	1	10	7	4	8
Spain	67	23	274	62	206	83
Sweden	2	31	11	103	8	152
United Kingdom	828	64	1 732	376	3 258	336
Total	*1 193*	*481*	*3 517*	*1 930*	*4 970*	*2 172*
Other Countries						
Canada	124	35	609	149	664	139
China	1 054	153	3 258	450	4 242	578
Hong Kong	103	8	666	41	455	106
India	348	16	308	67	848	87
Iraq	—	—	92	—	75	37
Japan	1 817	360	7 853	1 201	7 733	1 335
Korea, Republic of	763	79	3 702	789	3 288	642
New Zealand	99	103	494	369	456	388
Saudi Arabia	31	11	267	166	228	170
South Africa	165	44	624	121	690	168
Switzerland	7	11	37	48	79	76
Taiwan	201	43	1 413	150	936	161
United Arab Emirates	104	51	505	181	416	334
United States of America	541	274	2 363	1 074	1 954	1 172
All other countries	454	232	1 570	564	1 650	957
Total	*5 810*	*1 420*	*23 763*	*5 370*	*23 715*	*6 350*
Total Trade(a)	**7 834**	**2 800**	**30 378**	**9 648**	**32 213**	**11 983**

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, *International Trade.*

24 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND RED MEAT PRODUCED(a)

Quarter	LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED Cattle '000	Calves '000	Sheep '000	Lambs '000	Pigs '000	RED MEAT PRODUCED(b) Beef tonnes	Veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pig meat tonnes
ORIGINAL										
2002										
June	90.8	1.2	317.7	478.6	164.7	21 774	71	6 255	9 366	11 267
September	95.7	1.3	394.3	437.1	166.3	23 061	84	7 912	8 326	11 311
December	124.3	1.4	496.3	547.2	158.4	31 301	69	9 981	10 581	10 557
2003										
March	114.5	1.3	590.8	521.8	171.3	28 061	71	11 740	10 365	11 563
June	94.8	1.3	290.5	514.9	176.4	22 650	77	5 797	10 296	12 058
September	102.2	1.3	274.7	501.0	170.6	24 687	80	5 619	9 935	11 465
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
2002										
June	99.3	1.2	417.7	475.3	156.6	24 516	75	8 319	9 180	10 687
September	100.6	1.3	437.6	483.1	165.8	24 632	79	8 748	9 292	11 024
December	110.4	1.3	436.2	498.6	165.3	26 370	66	8 662	9 688	11 162
2003										
March	113.4	1.3	490.2	525.8	174.0	28 467	74	9 821	10 442	11 915
June	103.5	1.4	385.7	512.1	167.9	25 485	82	7 787	10 100	11 420
September	106.3	1.2	303.4	553.6	170.7	25 400	75	6 179	11 095	11 257
TREND ESTIMATES										
2002										
June	96.8	1.3	423.6	463.8	156.0	23 646	79	8 470	8 964	10 541
September	104.5	1.3	434.6	482.0	163.3	25 491	73	8 662	9 319	11 013
December	108.6	1.3	455.5	502.6	168.4	26 589	72	9 078	9 788	11 392
2003										
March	109.5	1.3	442.2	514.4	169.9	26 910	74	8 852	10 129	11 543
June	107.8	1.3	393.8	528.6	170.4	26 435	77	7 936	10 498	11 522
September	105.3	1.3	332.5	540.2	170.7	25 567	79	6 830	10 783	11 391

(a) Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals due to rounding.

(b) Red meat is shown in carcass weight and excludes offal.

Source: *Livestock Products* (cat. no. 7215.0).

25 WOOL RECEIVALS AND LIVE SHEEP EXPORTS: ORIGINAL

	RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL BY BROKERS AND DEALERS(a)		EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP		
	Bales	*Tonnes*	*Quantity*	*Gross value*	*Gross weight*
Period	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*$'000*	*'000t*
2000–2001	650 465	115.5	4 299.6	190 788	205.8
2001–2002	578 413	103.0	3 630.0	222 724	176.8
2002–2003	r 610 057	108.7	r 3 705.0	r 264 642	r 170.6
2002					
June	87 818	15.7	515.1	34 858	23.0
September	152 989	27.5	745.8	54 187	35.4
December	r 181 063	32.2	1 291.5	90 071	61.1
2003					
March	r 188 569	33.5	1 106.5	79 951	48.8
June	r 87 436	15.5	r 561.1	r 40 433	r 25.3
September	152 013	27.0	661.2	47 531	30.9

(a) Shows the amount of taxable wool received by brokers and purchased by dealers from wool producers. It excludes wool received by brokers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers.

Sources: *Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0)*; ABS data available on request, *International Trade.*

26 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

	METALLIC MINERALS						NON–METALLIC MINERALS					
	Base metals(a)								*Original*	*Seasonally Adjusted*	*Trend*	*Original*
	Copper	*Silver, lead, zinc*	*Nickel, cobalt*	*Total*	*Gold*	*Other(b)*	*Diamonds*	*Other(b)*	*Total minerals(c)*	*Total minerals(c)*	*Total minerals(c)*	*Total petroleum*
Period	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2000–2001	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	10.3	26.3	0.6	424.1	424.4	425.6	687.5
2001–2002	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	15.9	n.p.	1.5	381.1	381.8	386.1	479.8
2002–2003	n.p.	n.p.	54.1	72.5	265.6	9.0	17.7	3.9	423.6	423.8	414.2	598.3
2002												
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	0.8	7.1	n.p.	91.8	87.3	94.2	82.0
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	3.0	7.3	n.p.	110.1	107.6	98.3	85.3
December	1.1	4.4	13.8	19.2	69.8	1.4	3.9	n.p.	111.1	103.2	103.5	170.2
2003												
March	1.0	2.2	10.1	13.3	58.5	2.7	2.8	0.3	90.8	106.8	106.1	191.5
June	n.p.	n.p.	17.7	24.0	67.2	2.0	3.8	1.0	111.6	106.2	106.3	151.3
September	0.3	2.6	12.9	15.7	68.0	3.0	4.9	0.5	108.5	106.1	106.7	177.9

(a) From September quarter 2000, the 'base metals' category was split to show separate exploration for the component minerals. Prior to this, the three categories were reported as a 'total' figure.

(b) The 'other' category excludes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram and other construction materials.

(c) Total includes minerals not listed (does not include petroleum).

Sources: *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration* (cat. no. 8412.0); ABS data available on request, *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration.*

27 MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Iron ore	*Bauxite*	*Gold*	*Ilmenite*	*Nickel*	*Salt*	*Tin*	*Zinc*	*Diamonds*
Period	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 carats
2000–2001	170 628	35 959	205.6	2 010	197	8 304	932	285	22 381
2001–2002	179 937	36 476	186.3	1 721	205	8 475	686	254	30 562
2002–2003	193 229	36 567	r 190.1	1 828	210	9 607	602	246	31 901
2002									
June	42 234	8 882	47.4	387	55	2 161	138	66	8 415
September	48 584	8 760	46.6	476	52	2 092	181	63	9 013
December	47 054	9 603	48.5	460	52	2 614	174	62	9 948
2003									
March	46 547	9 010	45.1	468	52	2 420	115	61	6 921
June	51 044	9 195	49.8	425	53	2 481	133	60	6 019
September p	51 538	9 579	47.8	442	57	2 156	147	50	9 706

Source: *ABARE, Australian Mineral Statistics.*

28 ENERGY PRODUCTION

Period	Coal(a) '000 tonnes	Electricity generated(b) million kWh	Crude oil(c)(e) mega–litres	Natural gas(d)(e) million m^3
2000–2001	5 890	18 113	18 812	18 641
2001–2002	6 164	18 699	19 756	18 560
2002–2003	6 323	20 001	19 428	20 179
2002				
June	1 577	4 680	5 068	4 229
September	1 626	4 818	5 090	5 155
December	1 554	4 985	4 933	4 939
2003				
March	1 594	5 247	4 791	4 955
June	1 549	4 951	4 614	5 096
September	1 494	5 102	p 4 749	p 5 418

(a) Source: *Department of Industry and Resources.*

(b) Source: *ABS data available on request, Manufacturing Production*.

(c) Includes condensate.

(d) Commercial sales plus field and plant usage.

(e) Source: *ABARE*, *Australian Mineral Statistics*.

29 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS: ORIGINAL

Period	Permanent arrivals	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a) WA residents	LONG TERM ARRIVALS(a) Overseas visitors	SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b) WA residents	SHORT TERM ARRIVALS(b) Overseas visitors	Total arrivals
2000–2001	11 565	8 938	15 627	411 470	465 365	912 966
2001–2002	10 954	9 886	17 805	393 052	451 297	882 994
2002–2003	12 279	10 900	19 436	373 829	460 534	876 977
2002						
July	859	775	2 941	41 796	33 601	79 972
August	1 059	740	1 107	37 774	31 966	72 646
September	882	832	1 030	38 188	34 738	75 670
October	891	911	1 539	41 608	42 895	87 844
November	905	1 016	1 020	25 250	48 100	76 292
December	876	1 598	908	21 222	60 277	84 880
2003						
January	1 042	1 050	2 456	41 902	38 614	85 063
February	990	858	4 159	26 214	43 517	75 738
March	1 047	860	1 400	28 284	40 680	72 271
April	1 200	823	945	23 315	32 708	58 991
May	1 154	620	812	23 762	24 986	51 334
June	1 374	817	1 119	24 514	28 452	56 276
July	1 347	800	2 988	36 239	35 982	77 356
August	1 435	736	1 115	34 357	32 508	70 151
September	1 351	883	1 104	36 812	41 127	81 277

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is more than 12 months.

(b) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

30 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES: ORIGINAL

Period	Permanent departures	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a) WA residents	LONG TERM DEPARTURES(a) Overseas visitors	SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b) WA residents	SHORT TERM DEPARTURES(b) Overseas visitors	Total departures
2000–2001	4 761	9 604	5 502	426 254	466 065	912 185
2001–2002	4 972	9 915	6 451	388 729	450 283	860 350
2002–2003	5 430	9 253	6 730	372 625	450 453	844 492
2002						
July	409	747	593	41 707	28 104	71 560
August	493	865	451	38 556	34 768	75 133
September	369	599	560	40 892	32 277	74 697
October	388	587	474	33 012	34 010	68 471
November	372	557	647	24 113	43 992	69 681
December	493	785	1 034	37 375	48 256	87 943
2003						
January	776	1 323	579	27 123	52 408	82 210
February	426	805	429	23 811	38 840	64 312
March	432	796	529	26 669	43 260	71 685
April	494	732	445	25 338	35 346	62 355
May	414	793	420	26 378	28 295	56 300
June	364	664	569	27 651	30 897	60 145
July	454	760	646	36 324	30 830	69 014
August	548	794	576	35 539	32 400	69 857
September	405	539	495	35 633	33 886	70 958

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended absence is more than 12 months.

(b) Comprises travellers whose intended absence is less than 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

31 SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS(a), BY AIR ON HOLIDAY

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE											
2000–2001	7 717	41 912	30 551	11 051	25 171	50 883	6 475	3 477	31 425	4 813	4 149	231 977
2001–2002	7 867	43 124	24 847	8 622	22 501	40 952	6 402	6 397	26 292	3 718	5 034	207 257
2002–2003	7 617	53 002	28 207	8 899	21 822	40 301	5 110	5 097	27 338	4 015	3 451	217 963
2002												
July	651	2 352	1 882	636	1 080	1 540	476	493	2 668	567	292	13 931
August	822	1 885	1 954	500	1 942	3 215	409	305	3 176	323	234	15 983
September	629	2 707	2 231	548	2 698	2 291	224	215	3 028	146	312	15 832
October	603	4 817	3 340	854	2 420	3 405	881	422	2 935	408	273	21 427
November	1 026	7 675	3 272	303	2 549	5 578	203	525	2 088	206	352	24 684
December	1 028	8 830	4 299	1 617	2 609	6 252	936	693	3 136	371	628	32 095
2003												
January	419	5 860	2 740	367	923	1 644	209	386	2 143	112	146	16 550
February	429	6 111	2 508	648	1 934	2 496	259	407	2 374	421	226	19 160
March	442	4 755	2 082	562	1 190	3 616	571	476	2 428	377	300	17 743
April	743	4 421	1 772	778	1 057	2 154	544	609	1 678	319	337	15 100
May	326	1 741	1 063	996	1 894	2 267	212	332	791	165	195	10 763
June	499	1 848	1 064	1 090	1 526	5 843	186	234	893	600	156	14 695
July	910	3 222	2 275	752	2 176	1 941	280	225	1 419	468	186	15 360
August	491	2 510	2 318	577	2 257	2 225	773	551	2 607	537	207	16 154
September	748	3 570	2 767	905	4 189	3 998	488	303	3 536	228	379	22 044

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended stay is less than 12 months.

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

32 SHORT TERM HOLIDAY DEPARTURES OF RESIDENTS(a), BY AIR TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

Period	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Rest of Europe	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand	Hong Kong(b)	Japan	United States	South Africa	Total(c)
	COUNTRY OF MAIN DESTINATION											
2000–2001	13 499	17 918	16 425	71 566	24 716	22 611	23 050	4 657	805	10 416	2 013	226 060
2001–2002	15 105	17 089	13 056	63 430	13 149	21 035	21 940	4 485	1 221	4 851	2 010	195 481
2002–2003	17 611	18 322	12 903	46 601	11 924	15 180	21 561	3 163	801	6 864	2 726	178 145
2002												
July	2 237	2 031	1 582	7 092	1 731	1 804	3 930	350	3	329	459	23 108
August	1 524	2 737	1 389	7 518	1 747	1 992	2 580	154	5	841	40	22 985
September	1 582	2 024	1 677	7 415	1 806	1 097	2 778	503	—	804	98	21 706
October	1 384	1 290	549	3 490	1 349	1 716	3 958	213	11	737	100	16 169
November	1 369	619	514	1 401	837	1 350	1 365	378	—	443	136	9 931
December	1 807	1 894	1 117	1 963	1 055	1 716	873	387	176	794	492	15 349
2003												
January	1 719	1 085	405	1 716	732	2 096	965	459	126	153	371	11 803
February	1 513	838	450	1 787	417	1 235	811	393	258	165	211	9 611
March	1 377	576	805	4 244	1 032	1 465	732	246	—	440	104	12 165
April	1 678	1 373	965	2 759	516	312	1 286	70	203	706	529	12 200
May	640	2 205	1 865	3 097	268	11	1 192	—	—	955	143	11 481
June	781	1 650	1 585	4 119	434	386	1 091	10	19	497	43	11 637
July	2 592	2 893	2 383	5 240	884	1 848	1 343	88	82	776	173	19 945
August	1 441	1 464	1 777	5 331	563	1 670	1 336	296	73	483	110	16 584
September	1 454	2 323	2 326	5 330	517	1 089	2 123	438	5	415	307	18 364

(a) Comprises travellers whose intended absence is less than 12 months

(b) Special Administrative Region of China.

(c) Total includes countries not listed in table.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures.*

33 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a), BY TOURISM REGION: ORIGINAL

Quarter	South East	Goldfields	Midwest	Gascoyne	Pilbara	Kimberley	Perth	Peel	South West	Great Southern	Wheatbelt	Western Australia
ESTABLISHMENTS (NO.)(b)												
2002												
March	10	23	25	11	18	28	101	7	60	21	22	326
June	10	22	25	11	18	27	98	7	60	21	21	320
September	10	22	25	12	18	29	98	7	61	21	23	326
December	10	22	24	12	18	29	99	7	60	21	23	325
2003												
March	10	23	24	12	18	30	105	7	61	21	22	333
June	12	23	24	12	20	30	110	7	64	22	21	345
GUEST ROOMS (NO.)(b)												
2002												
March	298	1 046	868	504	1 361	1 556	9 410	345	2 495	790	605	19 278
June	296	986	871	499	1 365	1 589	9 270	345	2 493	790	577	19 081
September	297	999	871	519	1 370	1 691	9 313	345	2 490	790	621	19 306
December	295	998	841	528	1 370	1 570	9 333	343	2 484	790	630	19 182
2003												
March	293	1 003	848	528	1 372	1 595	9 891	344	2 507	797	619	19 797
June	341	1 017	843	541	1 502	1 608	9 731	349	2 646	820	591	19 989
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED(b) ('000)												
2002												
March	17.1	39.0	34.9	16.9	48.4	34.6	567.0	17.2	125.1	34.2	17.6	952.1
June	11.4	41.0	35.3	23.9	60.5	71.5	482.9	11.4	97.5	25.2	16.5	877.1
September	11.4	48.7	46.5	29.9	67.4	106.0	533.0	11.0	96.3	26.2	21.4	998.0
December	14.7	45.9	40.2	20.6	60.1	60.5	614.3	15.4	119.1	33.5	20.4	1 044.6
2003												
March	14.3	45.6	35.8	19.2	59.1	38.7	601.0	16.7	126.4	33.9	17.6	1 008.3
June	13.8	49.3	37.4	25.7	78.8	88.8	524.6	13.8	110.1	26.2	19.2	987.8
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%)												
2002												
March	63.7	41.4	44.6	37.3	39.5	24.7	67.0	55.4	55.7	48.1	32.4	54.9
June	42.3	45.7	44.6	52.6	48.7	49.5	57.3	36.4	43.0	35.1	31.4	50.5
September	41.8	53.0	58.0	64.4	53.5	68.1	62.3	34.8	42.6	36.0	37.9	56.4
December	54.2	50.0	52.0	42.3	47.7	43.1	71.5	48.7	52.1	46.1	35.5	59.3
2003												
March	54.2	50.5	46.9	40.4	47.9	27.0	67.5	54.1	56.0	47.3	31.6	56.6
June	44.6	53.2	48.8	52.2	57.6	60.7	59.2	43.6	45.7	35.2	35.8	54.3
GUEST ARRIVALS(b) ('000)												
2002												
March	13.2	29.7	28.4	12.5	20.7	18.5	380.0	17.1	129.3	33.7	17.7	700.7
June	8.8	30.5	30.6	16.0	24.8	40.0	321.5	12.5	97.6	24.0	15.3	621.6
September	10.7	37.0	44.6	24.0	32.1	65.2	348.9	12.8	98.0	26.3	22.5	722.1
December	13.3	36.0	36.6	14.7	26.7	31.7	394.8	17.9	123.1	33.6	21.2	749.5
2003												
March	12.3	39.8	28.8	13.7	19.7	18.6	382.6	16.5	124.6	33.8	18.0	708.4
June	11.7	34.3	32.5	19.4	31.9	49.1	341.5	12.6	106.5	26.0	16.6	682.0
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION(b) ($'000)												
2002												
March	1 292	3 290	2 679	1 365	4 209	3 036	62 593	1 970	14 292	3 192	1 180	99 097
June	837	3 474	2 726	1 885	5 306	8 592	52 053	1 055	9 733	2 279	1 079	89 018
September	838	4 360	3 636	2 328	5 734	14 162	56 860	1 048	9 589	2 332	1 449	102 337
December	1 177	4 097	3 203	1 635	5 288	6 493	70 274	1 650	12 938	3 181	1 466	111 402
2003												
March	1 182	4 036	2 864	1 534	4 966	3 624	67 002	1 869	15 071	3 011	1 261	106 419
June	1 111	4 069	2 970	2 071	6 852	11 924	57 836	1 491	12 101	2 481	1 276	104 182

(a) Includes hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

(b) Break in time series between the March and June quarters 2003. See the Appendix in the source publication: *Tourist Accommodation* (cat. no. 8635.0).

Source: *Tourist Accommodation* (cat. no. 8635.0).

34 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), BY SEX: TREND

Month	EMPLOYED Full–time '000	Part–time '000	Total '000	Total unemployed '000	Total labour force '000	Participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
			MALES				
2002							
September	453.9	87.4	541.3	39.2	580.5	75.3	6.8
October	455.3	86.8	542.1	38.9	581.0	75.3	6.7
November	458.1	85.3	543.4	38.4	581.8	75.3	6.6
December	461.8	83.4	545.2	37.7	582.9	75.3	6.5
2003							
January	465.8	81.5	547.3	36.8	584.1	75.4	6.3
February	469.7	80.0	549.7	36.1	585.8	75.5	6.2
March	472.6	79.5	552.1	35.4	587.5	75.6	6.0
April	473.9	80.1	554.0	34.8	588.8	75.6	5.9
May	473.5	81.4	554.9	34.4	589.3	75.6	5.8
June	472.5	82.3	554.8	34.3	589.1	75.4	5.8
July	472.2	82.1	554.3	34.4	588.7	75.2	5.8
August	473.2	81.0	554.2	34.6	588.8	75.1	5.9
September	475.4	79.1	554.5	34.7	589.2	75.0	5.9
October	478.2	77.1	555.3	34.7	590.0	75.0	5.9
November	480.9	75.3	556.2	34.9	591.1	75.0	5.9
			FEMALES				
2002							
September	211.3	209.9	421.2	23.9	445.1	57.7	5.4
October	211.9	211.5	423.4	24.4	447.8	58.0	5.5
November	212.6	212.7	425.3	24.8	450.1	58.2	5.5
December	213.1	213.5	426.6	24.9	451.5	58.3	5.5
2003							
January	213.6	213.5	427.1	24.5	451.6	58.2	5.4
February	214.4	212.3	426.7	24.1	450.8	58.0	5.3
March	215.3	210.4	425.7	24.0	449.7	57.8	5.3
April	215.8	208.4	424.2	24.3	448.5	57.5	5.4
May	216.1	206.3	422.4	25.1	447.5	57.3	5.6
June	216.3	204.7	421.0	26.1	447.1	57.1	5.8
July	216.7	203.5	420.2	27.2	447.4	57.1	6.1
August	217.0	202.9	419.9	27.9	447.8	57.0	6.2
September	217.6	202.3	419.9	28.3	448.2	56.9	6.3
October	218.5	202.0	420.5	28.7	449.2	56.9	6.4
November	219.6	201.9	421.5	28.9	450.4	57.0	6.4
			PERSONS				
2002							
September	665.2	297.3	962.5	63.1	1 025.6	66.5	6.2
October	667.3	298.2	965.5	63.4	1 028.9	66.6	6.2
November	670.7	298.0	968.7	63.2	1 031.9	66.7	6.1
December	674.9	296.9	971.8	62.6	1 034.4	66.8	6.0
2003							
January	679.5	295.0	974.5	61.4	1 035.9	66.8	5.9
February	684.1	292.4	976.5	60.2	1 036.7	66.7	5.8
March	687.9	290.0	977.9	59.4	1 037.3	66.7	5.7
April	689.8	288.5	978.3	59.1	1 037.4	66.6	5.7
May	689.6	287.7	977.3	59.4	1 036.7	66.4	5.7
June	688.8	286.9	975.7	60.4	1 036.1	66.3	5.8
July	688.9	285.6	974.5	61.6	1 036.1	66.1	5.9
August	690.2	283.8	974.0	62.4	1 036.4	66.0	6.0
September	693.0	281.5	974.5	63.0	1 037.5	66.0	6.1
October	696.7	279.1	975.8	63.4	1 039.2	65.9	6.1
November	700.4	277.3	977.7	63.8	1 041.5	66.0	6.1

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

35 LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), BY STATISTICAL REGION: ORIGINAL

	2002				2003										
	Sep	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	64.6	61.1	59.6	58.9	58.0	59.5	57.0	61.1	59.8	66.3	66.4	62.9	65.0	67.7	66.8
Unemployed ('000)	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	1.8	3.5	3.5	5.5	3.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.8	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.5	2.7	5.2	5.1	7.6	5.0
Participation rate (%)	65.8	65.0	63.3	64.8	62.4	65.8	61.2	63.3	61.9	63.8	64.9	64.6	65.6	67.6	64.4
EASTERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	114.4	110.5	107.4	111.3	106.2	105.9	102.1	108.1	111.5	115.1	118.8	114.9	118.1	119.5	123.8
Unemployed ('000)	8.2	6.0	5.4	6.9	5.8	6.6	6.2	8.3	7.3	5.9	6.4	5.3	7.8	6.8	8.2
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.2	6.1	4.9	5.1	4.4	6.2	5.4	6.2
Participation rate (%)	67.0	64.5	65.1	66.9	63.9	65.4	63.7	65.5	64.2	64.2	65.3	63.1	65.7	65.0	67.0
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	219.8	224.3	229.1	233.0	229.9	228.8	228.5	219.2	226.6	224.1	221.2	224.9	217.6	221.5	216.5
Unemployed ('000)	15.5	11.8	14.3	15.4	19.0	16.3	12.0	13.1	13.6	13.8	13.4	12.2	14.1	11.2	12.8
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	5.0	5.9	6.2	7.6	6.6	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.2	6.1	4.8	5.6
Participation rate (%)	67.3	67.1	66.9	69.7	69.9	69.0	67.7	67.9	68.7	68.1	67.2	67.7	66.4	66.8	67.2
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	142.2	146.3	146.5	153.5	143.5	152.0	148.8	153.6	150.0	148.7	150.7	149.9	150.4	150.5	156.8
Unemployed ('000)	9.4	8.2	8.1	10.3	11.0	11.9	12.8	11.4	9.9	9.8	12.6	12.0	11.4	9.0	8.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	5.3	5.2	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.2	7.7	7.4	7.0	5.7	5.0
Participation rate (%)	61.7	62.5	62.8	65.9	64.4	64.7	63.5	63.8	63.2	64.1	64.3	62.5	62.8	61.8	63.4
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN															
Employed ('000)	169.0	168.6	165.3	172.7	178.8	173.3	172.1	169.3	166.0	165.1	162.7	161.7	163.9	162.1	165.4
Unemployed ('000)	13.0	10.4	11.1	12.0	12.2	11.5	11.9	12.7	11.3	11.3	10.5	13.3	14.0	11.9	10.5
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.1	7.6	7.9	6.8	6.0
Participation rate (%)	68.2	66.2	65.6	67.1	66.9	66.0	65.6	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.0	65.8	66.4	65.9	65.5
LOWER WESTERN WA															
Employed ('000)	130.0	126.1	119.3	127.3	127.5	131.1	132.4	138.2	134.7	133.0	131.8	137.7	141.8	139.8	137.5
Unemployed ('000)	10.4	9.7	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.0	7.3	9.1	9.4	8.5	7.5	8.1	8.0	9.8	9.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.8	6.4	5.2	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.5	6.4
Participation rate (%)	66.9	64.6	63.6	66.1	65.9	64.8	64.0	65.8	63.3	63.4	60.8	63.3	64.1	63.8	63.8
REMAINDER — BALANCE WA															
Employed ('000)	129.2	128.3	136.1	133.3	130.9	127.9	127.7	126.6	123.7	128.1	120.3	116.7	114.2	116.6	118.6
Unemployed ('000)	5.9	7.2	5.6	6.0	8.4	7.6	6.8	5.1	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	5.3	4.0	4.3	6.0	5.6	5.1	3.9	3.7	2.9	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.6
Participation rate (%)	73.3	73.6	73.4	73.8	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.7	75.2	75.0	73.4	71.6	71.4	72.2	71.8

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

36 EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX: ORIGINAL

Industry	Aug 2002 '000	Nov 2002 '000	Feb 2003 '000	May 2003 '000	Aug 2003 '000	Nov 2003 '000
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.1	24.8	32.8	32.5	34.6	35.0
Mining	28.2	29.6	30.6	29.8	25.4	29.4
Manufacturing	73.4	79.4	80.7	78.7	73.3	69.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.6	6.0	7.0	6.1	6.5	4.9
Construction	69.3	61.1	68.7	70.2	75.5	77.7
Wholesale trade	33.7	33.5	30.0	33.1	30.7	31.9
Retail trade	67.4	67.9	80.7	77.4	78.6	77.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	17.3	18.4	16.7	16.4	16.9	13.7
Transport and storage	26.5	26.3	28.6	28.6	31.5	35.1
Communication services	7.8	10.2	9.9	12.4	10.6	10.4
Finance and insurance	13.3	12.7	11.1	10.2	10.9	11.7
Property and business services	65.9	64.7	62.2	67.5	62.2	68.1
Government administration and defence	19.7	21.4	19.3	17.6	17.6	20.0
Education	21.8	21.1	21.5	23.0	23.8	23.6
Health and community services	18.8	18.5	19.1	18.5	19.9	21.5
Cultural and recreational services	12.4	11.3	10.7	10.2	10.1	11.9
Personal and other services	30.4	34.6	22.3	20.9	20.3	18.0
Total	**537.6**	**541.6**	**552.0**	**553.1**	**548.4**	**559.5**
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.3	9.6	13.7	12.2	14.6	14.2
Mining	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.4	5.4	7.0
Manufacturing	21.4	22.5	24.9	21.8	23.0	20.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.7
Construction	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.2
Wholesale trade	15.7	16.9	12.6	15.2	12.9	13.7
Retail trade	81.8	81.2	82.0	76.1	71.4	78.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	23.8	23.8	24.6	27.9	26.6	24.2
Transport and storage	7.3	6.5	10.1	9.6	9.1	8.1
Communication services	3.7	4.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	4.6
Finance and insurance	15.6	14.7	17.4	15.4	14.4	15.1
Property and business services	43.6	45.3	45.7	50.5	50.7	56.1
Government administration and defence	22.5	21.0	18.7	17.9	19.8	20.3
Education	51.6	50.7	51.5	47.1	50.9	52.2
Health and community services	64.6	69.9	69.0	69.8	72.8	73.5
Cultural and recreational services	13.3	11.8	10.4	9.2	10.1	10.0
Personal and other services	23.1	26.3	22.1	21.6	19.8	17.4
Total	**417.1**	**421.8**	**426.5**	**419.3**	**420.3**	**426.0**
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37.4	34.4	46.5	44.7	49.2	49.2
Mining	34.0	35.2	35.7	36.2	30.8	36.3
Manufacturing	94.8	101.9	105.6	100.5	96.3	89.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.3	7.6	9.4	7.6	7.8	5.5
Construction	79.6	71.0	79.4	81.5	87.1	87.9
Wholesale trade	49.4	50.4	42.7	48.4	43.7	45.6
Retail trade	149.2	149.2	162.8	153.5	150.1	155.6
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	41.1	42.2	41.3	44.4	43.5	37.9
Transport and storage	33.8	32.8	38.6	38.1	40.6	43.2
Communication services	11.5	14.7	15.5	18.1	16.3	14.9
Finance and insurance	28.9	27.3	28.4	25.7	25.3	26.9
Property and business services	109.5	110.0	107.9	118.0	113.0	124.2
Government administration and defence	42.2	42.4	38.0	35.5	37.4	40.3
Education	73.4	71.8	73.1	70.1	74.7	75.7
Health and community services	83.4	88.4	88.1	88.2	92.7	95.0
Cultural and recreational services	25.7	23.2	21.1	19.4	20.2	22.0
Personal and other services	53.6	60.9	44.4	42.5	40.1	35.4
Total	**954.7**	**963.4**	**978.5**	**972.3**	**968.7**	**985.5**

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

37 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES(a): ORIGINAL

	FULL–TIME WORKERS			PART–TIME WORKERS		
Period	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
2000–2001	42.6	37.5	40.9	15.3	15.4	15.4
2001–2002	42.7	37.7	41.1	15.8	15.5	15.6
2002–2003	43.5	38.3	41.8	15.9	15.6	15.7
2002						
September	43.8	39.5	42.4	15.2	16.1	15.9
October	39.5	33.0	37.4	14.6	13.8	14.1
November	45.3	40.4	43.7	16.0	16.8	16.5
December	45.7	40.4	44.0	17.0	16.3	16.5
2003						
January	40.2	33.5	38.1	16.2	13.9	14.5
February	45.1	40.3	43.6	16.7	16.1	16.3
March	42.2	38.2	41.0	15.8	15.8	15.8
April	45.6	40.2	43.9	16.2	16.0	16.1
May	45.4	40.1	43.7	16.2	16.2	16.2
June	42.8	37.3	41.1	15.3	15.1	15.1
July	43.5	38.1	41.8	15.3	15.0	15.1
August	44.3	39.9	42.9	15.5	16.3	16.1
September	43.5	39.5	42.2	15.1	16.1	15.8
October	39.9	33.8	38.0	15.2	13.5	13.9
November	44.9	40.6	43.5	16.0	16.6	16.4

(a) Persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia*.

38 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES(a) AND HOURS WORKED, BY OCCUPATION: NOVEMBER QTR 2003

	EMPLOYEE TOTAL	AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED		
				Aug qtr 2003 to Nov qtr 2003	*Nov qtr 2002 to Nov qtr 2003*
Occupation	*'000*	*'000*	*no.*	*% change*	*% change*
Managers and administrators	50.7	2 404.8	47.4	1.8	–0.2
Professionals	147.7	5 462.4	37.0	–2.6	–1.4
Associate professionals	99.5	3 933.9	39.5	–3.8	–0.8
Tradespersons and related workers	106.2	4 318.0	40.7	3.2	1.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	32.9	1 034.7	31.5	3.4	5.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	146.3	4 362.8	29.8	1.5	0.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	69.7	2 780.5	39.9	–0.2	–4.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	97.5	2 492.0	25.5	9.8	4.5
Labourers and related workers	76.4	2 328.9	30.5	7.8	15.1
All occupations	**826.8**	**29 118.0**	**35.2**	**1.3**	**1.8**

(a) Persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia.*

39 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

Period	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	Full–time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full–time adult total earnings*	*All males total earnings*	*Full–time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full–time adult total earnings*	*All females total earnings*	*Full–time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full–time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
ANNUAL AVERAGE ($ per week)									
2000–2001	890.0	940.1	791.2	696.5	707.8	457.8	822.9	859.4	626.6
2001–2002	923.0	974.9	821.1	732.2	742.4	491.5	855.4	892.6	659.3
2002–2003	964.7	1 016.6	845.2	751.4	763.6	511.0	893.7	932.3	690.7
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL ($ per week)									
2002									
May	930.8	992.6	833.6	738.3	748.2	494.2	863.0	906.6	668.6
August	953.0	1 003.7	828.7	746.9	758.5	504.6	886.0	924.0	682.6
November	950.2	1 001.7	836.7	748.2	763.4	503.9	884.0	923.4	683.2
2003									
February	960.7	1 011.0	843.7	752.2	764.0	518.1	889.3	926.4	689.9
May	994.7	1 049.9	871.8	758.1	768.6	517.5	915.3	955.5	707.2
August	1 015.0	1 067.3	892.6	777.7	788.3	529.0	933.8	971.8	720.9
QUARTERLY, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($ per week)									
2002									
May	931.0	992.5	833.1	740.6	749.7	499.3	866.0	907.3	667.5
August	950.7	1 002.8	831.4	748.4	761.0	504.9	883.4	924.1	684.7
November	949.2	999.4	836.3	749.3	764.2	508.2	883.5	922.3	686.6
2003									
February	963.8	1 014.2	841.6	747.3	759.1	508.2	889.4	926.7	685.8
May	994.7	1 049.7	871.2	760.4	770.2	523.0	918.4	956.2	706.0
August	1 012.7	1 066.5	895.7	779.4	790.9	529.3	931.0	971.9	723.2
QUARTERLY, TREND ($ per week)									
2002									
May	936.5	992.7	832.7	741.0	751.2	502.7	869.5	909.4	675.4
August	943.2	997.4	832.4	745.5	757.8	504.1	876.9	917.3	680.1
November	952.9	1 004.4	835.1	747.9	761.1	506.7	884.9	923.9	684.4
2003									
February	969.2	1 020.5	848.7	752.4	764.7	512.7	896.8	934.8	692.9
May	989.9	1 043.0	869.1	761.8	772.8	520.4	912.9	951.3	704.7
August	1 013.3	1 068.0	891.4	774.5	784.3	528.2	931.5	971.2	718.5

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

40 UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE: ORIGINAL

	15–24 YEARS		25–54 YEARS		55 YEARS AND OVER	
	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
Month	%	%	%	%	%	%
2002						
September	12.9	71.5	5.0	82.8	3.0	29.9
October	11.4	70.3	4.4	81.8	2.9	29.5
November	11.8	70.9	4.0	81.5	3.7	28.8
December	13.1	76.6	4.3	82.6	3.1	30.4
2003						
January	14.3	76.1	4.8	82.3	4.4	29.3
February	12.5	73.3	4.9	82.9	4.1	29.6
March	12.4	69.6	4.4	82.2	3.2	29.3
April	12.1	70.7	4.5	82.6	4.4	29.9
May	11.8	68.9	4.4	82.0	3.3	30.2
June	10.2	68.2	4.3	82.3	4.3	31.1
July	11.3	70.0	4.2	80.6	3.6	31.2
August	10.8	68.4	4.8	81.0	3.1	30.8
September	12.4	69.8	4.7	81.5	4.9	30.2
October	11.4	71.1	4.3	80.8	4.2	30.4
November	11.1	68.3	4.5	81.4	3.1	32.3

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia.*

41 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT: ORIGINAL

	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST FULL–TIME JOB			NUMBER OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED SINCE LAST EMPLOYMENT		
	Under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total persons	Under 52 weeks	52 weeks and over	Total persons
Month	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2002						
September	53.0	12.7	65.7	54.1	11.6	65.7
October	46.6	10.6	57.1	47.8	9.3	57.1
November	44.0	12.8	56.8	44.3	12.5	56.8
December	49.6	13.6	63.2	50.9	12.3	63.2
2003						
January	55.2	15.3	70.5	56.4	14.1	70.5
February	53.9	12.8	66.7	54.5	12.2	66.7
March	49.7	10.4	60.1	50.1	10.0	60.1
April	50.2	12.2	62.4	50.8	11.6	62.4
May	47.3	11.4	58.7	47.9	10.8	58.7
June	45.7	10.5	56.2	46.3	9.9	56.2
July	45.6	11.8	57.4	46.2	11.2	57.4
August	44.9	14.7	59.6	45.3	14.3	59.6
September	50.7	13.7	64.4	51.5	12.9	64.4
October	46.8	12.4	59.2	47.2	12.0	59.2
November	47.3	11.1	58.4	48.2	10.2	58.4

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force, Australia.*

42 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD

Period	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees, 12 months ended
	no.	'000	'000	no.
2000	96	24.7	53.6	68
2001	73	12.0	25.0	32
2002	105	16.1	32.2	40
2002				
July	6	1.3	1.4	32
August	13	1.4	2.2	31
September	14	3.6	4.7	36
October	17	2.7	6.3	41
November	17	2.1	3.7	39
December	13	1.8	2.1	40
2003				
January	5	0.5	0.4	39
February	14	1.7	1.9	40
March	17	2.4	2.7	39
April	8	1.3	2.2	41
May	11	1.2	1.2	39
June	5	0.6	0.8	37
July	14	3.9	11.8	49
August	15	1.2	3.3	51
September	18	11.5	13.7	61

Source: ABS data available on request, *Industrial Disputes, Australia.*

43 JOB VACANCIES: ORIGINAL

Reference date	Job vacancies	Public sector	Private sector	Job vacancy rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
2002				
May	* 9.5	1.4	* 8.1	* 1.26
August	8.2	1.4	* 6.8	1.08
November	7.3	1.3	6.0	0.89
2003				
February	12.0	1.3	10.7	1.55
May	7.8	1.4	6.4	1.11
August	7.4	1.2	6.2	1.06
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)				
2002				
May	11.6	–26.7	22.5	6.2
August	–13.9	4.4	–17.0	–14.2
November	–10.9	–10.7	–11.0	–17.8
2003				
February	63.9	3.1	77.0	75.1
May	–35.2	4.4	–40.2	–28.3
August	–4.7	–11.2	–3.3	–4.7

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (cat. no. 6354.0).

44 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

At end of period	MALES no.	FEMALES no.	PERSONS no.
2000–2001	951 556	949 603	1 901 159
2001–2002	963 418	961 135	1 924 553
2002–2003	976 872	975 408	1 952 280
2000	945 202	942 456	1 887 658
2001	957 552	955 721	1 913 273
2002	969 361	967 541	1 936 902
2002			
March	961 335	959 385	1 920 720
June	963 418	961 135	1 924 553
September	966 067	964 065	1 930 132
December	969 361	967 541	1 936 902
2003			
March	973 514	972 030	1 945 544
June	976 872	975 408	1 952 280

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

45 POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS(a)

Period	Natural increase no.	Net estimated overseas migration(b) no.	Interstate arrivals no.	Interstate departures no.	Net estimated interstate migration no.	Total increase(c) no.
2000–2001	13 966	16 263	30 514	33 624	–3 110	26 700
2001–2002	12 809	14 970	30 245	34 419	–4 385	23 394
2002–2003	12 573	17 964	30 898	33 708	–2 810	27 727
2000	14 013	14 965	31 012	33 513	–2 501	25 819
2001	13 315	16 347	29 723	33 471	–3 834	25 615
2002	12 263	15 597	29 869	34 100	–4 231	23 629
2002						
March	3 483	4 947	7 767	8 678	–983	7 447
June	3 087	1 895	7 527	8 623	–1 149	3 833
September	2 958	3 591	7 228	8 153	–970	5 579
December	2 735	5 164	8 681	9 752	–1 129	6 770
2003						
March	3 501	5 639	8 276	8 692	–498	8 642
June	3 379	3 570	7 719	7 932	–213	6 736

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) May include an adjustment for 'category jumping'. Category jumping is the term used to describe changes between intended and actual duration of stay of travellers to and from Australia, such that their classification as short term or as long term/permanent movers is different at arrival from that at departure.

(c) Differences between total increase and the sum of natural increase and net migration are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

46 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)

	Live births(b)(c)		Infant deaths(b)(d)		Total deaths(b)(c)	
Period	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
2000–2001	24 429	12.8	105	4.3	10 463	5.5
2001–2002	23 967	12.5	94	3.9	11 158	5.8
2002–2003	23 761	12.3	76	3.2	11 188	5.8
2000	24 554	13.0	103	4.2	10 541	5.6
2001	24 235	12.7	102	4.2	10 920	5.7
2002	23 583	12.3	90	3.8	11 320	5.9
2002						
March	6 002	10.4	27	5.4	2 519	5.4
June	5 915	14.5	23	3.2	2 828	5.4
September	6 019	12.5	16	2.7	3 061	6.4
December	5 647	11.7	24	4.3	2 912	6.0
2003						
March	6 109	12.6	17	2.8	2 608	5.4
June	5 986	12.3	19	3.2	2 607	5.4

(a) ERP data may be final, revised or preliminary at any point in time. See the 'ERP Data Status' section of the Notes in the source publication: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

(b) With the exception of preliminary data, estimates of births and deaths are included by State or Territory of usual residence and year of occurrence. For preliminary estimates, births and deaths are included by State or Territory of usual residence and year of registration.

(c) For financial and calendar years the rate is per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December and 30 June respectively. For quarters the rate is per 1,000 of the average of the previous and current quarterly populations.

(d) For infant deaths the rate is per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

47 REPORTED OFFENCES(a), BY STATISTICAL REGION

	2001		2002				2003		
	Sep qtr	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*	*Dec qtr*	*Mar qtr*	*Jun qtr*	*Sep qtr*
Selected offences	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
CENTRAL METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	2	1
Assault(c)	452	455	456	507	478	496	532	426	397
Robbery(d)	63	97	76	71	104	101	92	96	71
Burglary(e)	1 194	1 357	1 363	1 234	1 264	1 216	1 418	1 270	1 057
Theft	2 941	3 308	3 537	3 750	3 302	3 385	3 495	3 181	2 931
Steal motor vehicle	332	363	391	343	292	297	347	285	297
Property damage	734	817	854	777	950	859	979	904	1 023
Graffiti(f)	852	440	378	212	429	225	299	577	407
Drugs	517	367	413	423	458	397	326	388	308
Total reported offences(g)	**7 612**	**7 640**	**7 989**	**7 822**	**7 900**	**7 469**	**7 981**	**7 570**	**6 848**
EASTERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	6	—	2	1	3	1	2	1	1
Assault(c)	424	449	471	424	332	500	499	388	355
Robbery(d)	80	48	36	59	48	86	83	63	52
Burglary(e)	1 628	1 864	1 768	1 822	1 989	1 998	1 857	1 714	1 556
Theft	2 268	2 401	2 523	2 617	2 762	2 734	2 466	2 516	2 502
Steal motor vehicle	362	337	378	302	229	281	292	321	302
Property damage	877	911	892	813	893	1 006	965	970	1 004
Graffiti(f)	307	261	132	121	145	132	119	159	150
Drugs	321	304	331	404	348	378	373	346	367
Total reported offences(g)	**6 657**	**6 922**	**7 084**	**6 949**	**7 132**	**7 525**	**7 056**	**6 798**	**6 598**
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	3
Assault(c)	548	699	761	652	646	697	663	607	559
Robbery(d)	96	122	109	97	115	95	112	121	103
Burglary(e)	3 053	3 250	3 162	3 046	2 805	2 947	2 717	2 542	2 362
Theft	4 726	4 976	4 814	4 648	4 789	4 596	4 414	4 218	4 067
Steal motor vehicle	841	747	627	606	588	640	622	540	609
Property damage	1 687	1 711	1 600	1 544	1 661	1 712	1 781	1 661	1 576
Graffiti(f)	1 286	1 343	1 240	1 263	973	983	803	902	1 422
Drugs	641	629	623	722	623	553	580	634	567
Total reported offences(g)	**13 712**	**14 332**	**13 853**	**13 313**	**12 914**	**12 884**	**12 438**	**11 765**	**11 867**
SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	—	2	3	1	1	1	3	—	3
Assault(c)	524	600	593	512	609	571	636	501	465
Robbery(d)	81	70	75	65	83	80	61	82	57
Burglary(e)	1 805	1 960	2 175	1 918	2 197	2 124	1 999	1 985	2 104
Theft	3 154	3 591	3 769	3 180	3 380	3 516	3 677	3 449	3 216
Steal motor vehicle	422	492	529	419	409	504	470	390	441
Property damage	1 213	1 356	1 365	1 178	1 298	1 538	1 433	1 344	1 354
Graffiti(f)	487	565	376	281	482	523	525	612	457
Drugs	754	595	662	619	521	581	429	543	364
Total reported offences(g)	**8 878**	**9 786**	**10 028**	**8 659**	**9 532**	**10 111**	**9 743**	**9 364**	**8 821**
SOUTH EAST METROPOLITAN									
Homicide(b)	5	6	8	4	5	2	3	—	5
Assault(c)	698	802	937	650	739	745	819	624	642
Robbery(d)	93	118	117	121	133	112	157	139	145
Burglary(e)	3 156	3 603	3 577	3 789	3 478	3 916	3 904	3 637	3 544
Theft	4 593	4 728	4 760	4 903	5 220	5 314	4 915	4 859	4 691
Steal motor vehicle	762	847	832	724	617	698	741	742	695
Property damage	1 653	1 954	1 860	1 671	1 826	2 063	1 925	2 046	1 993
Graffiti(f)	964	1 362	497	1 022	623	292	74	71	101
Drugs	451	468	442	428	433	357	363	376	372
Total reported offences(g)	**13 144**	**14 604**	**13 873**	**13 977**	**13 701**	**14 291**	**13 619**	**13 012**	**12 722**

47 REPORTED OFFENCES(a), BY STATISTICAL REGION *continued*

Selected offences	2001 Sep qtr no.	2001 Dec qtr no.	2002 Mar qtr no.	2002 Jun qtr no.	2002 Sep qtr no.	2002 Dec qtr no.	2003 Mar qtr no.	2003 Jun qtr no.	2003 Sep qtr no.
LOWER WESTERN WA									
Homicide(b)	3	2	4	5	2	3	2	3	5
Assault(c)	521	557	586	474	479	518	594	444	474
Robbery(d)	24	36	32	22	25	25	24	26	25
Burglary(e)	1 571	1 688	1 351	1 351	1 437	1 364	1 348	1 374	1 289
Theft	2 346	2 477	2 364	2 083	2 098	2 299	2 602	2 285	2 226
Steal motor vehicle	234	248	203	167	196	222	157	187	176
Property damage	1 222	1 284	968	977	1 183	1 273	1 144	1 073	1 032
Graffiti(f)	114	84	75	76	71	48	43	40	46
Drugs	556	497	720	680	606	575	638	667	517
Total reported offences(g)	**6 984**	**7 183**	**6 792**	**6 166**	**6 508**	**6 662**	**6 898**	**6 439**	**6 084**
REMAINDER–BALANCE WA									
Homicide(b)	6	2	4	9	10	7	5	3	4
Assault(c)	1 035	1 121	1 290	1 011	1 117	1 348	1 368	991	1 150
Robbery(d)	33	36	28	25	32	29	28	24	45
Burglary(e)	2 000	2 244	2 367	1 886	2 028	2 166	2 037	2 046	1 988
Theft	2 640	2 881	2 665	2 718	3 035	2 693	2 611	2 701	2 790
Steal motor vehicle	299	298	329	268	259	296	238	241	256
Property damage	1 670	1 786	1 719	1 552	1 773	1 952	1 989	1 705	1 854
Graffiti(f)	72	86	64	64	54	75	71	66	79
Drugs	710	728	722	716	678	720	762	652	667
Total reported offences(g)	**8 961**	**9 677**	**9 704**	**8 771**	**9 470**	**9 892**	**9 664**	**8 898**	**9 361**
TOTAL–WA									
Homicide(b)	24	13	25	22	24	19	22	14	22
Assault(c)	4 202	4 683	5 094	4 230	4 400	4 875	5 111	3 981	4 042
Robbery(d)	470	527	473	460	540	528	557	551	498
Burglary(e)	14 407	15 966	15 763	15 046	15 198	15 731	15 280	14 568	13 900
Theft	22 668	24 362	24 432	23 899	24 586	24 537	24 180	23 209	22 423
Steal motor vehicle	3 252	3 332	3 289	2 829	2 590	2 938	2 867	2 706	2 776
Property damage	9 056	9 819	9 258	8 512	9 584	10 403	10 216	9 703	9 836
Graffiti(f)	4 082	4 141	2 762	3 039	2 777	2 278	1 934	2 427	2 662
Drugs	3 950	3 588	3 913	3 992	3 667	3 561	3 471	3 606	3 162
Total reported offences(g)	**65 948**	**70 144**	**69 323**	**65 657**	**67 157**	**68 834**	**67 399**	**63 846**	**62 301**

(a) Reported offences are selected offences reported to, or becoming known to, police and resulting in the submission of a report. The number of reported offences in a period may include offences that occurred during earlier periods. The data is also subject to revisions as further data becomes available. Offences are classified according to Offence Information System offence codes. Offence classifications may alter between periods due to changes in legislation or administrative recording practices and, therefore, time series may be broken.

(b) Includes driving causing death.

(c) Includes sexual assault.

(d) Includes armed and unarmed offences.

(e) Includes burglary to dwellings and buildings other than dwellings.

(f) Most graffiti offences are committed against public property and the number reported can vary due to different strategies being adopted in different periods by agencies and local government authorities. The number can also vary between periods due to the stockpiling of offences before being reported to Police and to an inconsistency in reporting where graffiti is sometimes recorded as property damage.

(g) Includes other offences not shown in the table such as fraud, arson and threatening behaviour.

Source: *Western Australian Police Service, Offence Information System.*

48 AIR QUALITY — OZONE, BY PERTH METRO AREA

	DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH OZONE CONCENTRATION(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR														
	2002						2003								
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Region(d)	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Inner West Coast															
Very Good	16	14	14	15	14	17	17	11	13	19	24	26	21	18	16
Good	15	15	16	16	16	13	14	16	18	11	7	4	10	13	14
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro															
Very Good	26	18	19	18	8	10	11	7	17	23	28	30	31	26	25
Good	5	13	11	13	19	21	16	4	14	7	3	—	—	5	5
Fair	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North Coastal															
Very Good	11	9	7	9	10	14	15	12	15	15	23	26	17	10	4
Good	20	22	23	22	19	16	15	15	16	15	8	4	14	21	26
Fair	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer North East															
Very Good	23	23	15	16	4	12	13	5	8	15	31	30	28	24	22
Good	8	8	15	15	23	19	15	18	17	9	—	—	3	7	8
Fair	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Coast															
Very Good	18	14	12	15	16	15	17	10	12	21	26	25	18	16	18
Good	13	17	18	16	13	15	14	18	17	9	5	5	13	15	12
Fair	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South East Metro															
Very Good	23	18	18	23	16	17	19	12	14	23	25	30	29	24	23
Good	8	13	12	8	14	14	12	15	17	7	6	—	2	7	7
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Ozone concentrations in a polluted atmosphere are usually taken as an indicator of the amount of photochemical smog present. Ozone at ground level is not a pollutant and should not be confused with its presence in the stratosphere, where it serves the essential function of screening out a large portion of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

(c) The Ozone standard in Western Australia is based on the National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) of 0.1 parts per million averaged over 1 hour. Ozone concentrations are converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms Very Good (Ozone concentrations less than 33% of the standard), Good (Ozone concentrations between 33% and 66% of the standard), Fair (Ozone concentrations between 66% and 100% of the standard) and Poor (Ozone concentrations greater than 100% of the standard). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Rockingham; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: *Department of Environment.*

49 AIR QUALITY — VISIBILITY, BY PERTH METRO AREA AND SELECTED REGIONAL CENTRES

DAYS PER MONTH(a) WITH VISIBILITY(b) AT THE STATED LEVEL(c) FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR

	2002						2003								
	Jul	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*
Region(d)	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
CBD															
Clear	31	31	29	31	28	30	31	27	29	30	31	29	29	31	30
Light	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inner West Coast(d)															
Clear	23	27	30	31	27	30	31	28	29	30	22	30	—	—	—
Light	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North East Metro(d)															
Clear	30	29	28	31	26	22	31	28	28	28	25	28	29	31	28
Light	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	—
Significant	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
North Metro(d)															
Clear	22	15	30	27	28	8	—	26	30	30	31	18	18	18	25
Light	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	2	1
Significant	8	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	7	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Outer North Coastal(d)															
Clear	31	30	30	30	27	30	31	27	29	30	31	30	30	30	30
Light	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Coast(d)															
Clear	31	30	30	31	27	28	28	26	30	23	25	25	30	31	30
Light	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
Significant	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Heavy	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South East Metro(d)															
Clear	16	13	21	24	26	12	30	27	28	30	28	13	18	19	27
Light	7	7	1	—	2	2	1	1	3	—	3	2	2	4	1
Significant	8	10	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	8	2
Heavy	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Bunbury															
Clear	18	21	20	28	20	29	31	25	25	29	19	19	19	12	25
Light	2	3	3	1	7	1	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	3	3
Significant	10	6	7	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	9	8	10	15	2
Heavy	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
Busselton															
Clear	15	12	21	27	26	28	31	28	26	27	14	10	16	9	22
Light	5	3	3	3	4	1	—	—	2	2	8	3	3	5	3
Significant	11	11	6	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	9	10	7	10	5
Heavy	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	5	7	—

(a) The number of days per month may not correspond to the actual number of days in the month due to periods when the air monitor was offline.

(b) Visibility is measured using an integrating Nephelometer, which measures airborne particles ranging from 0.1 to 2.0 micrometres in size that reduce the ability to see objects at a distance by scattering light. The main sources of airborne particles contributing to reduced Visibility in Perth are domestic wood stoves and motor vehicles.

(c) Visibility is converted into a qualitative scale with four commonly understood terms Clear (Visibility exceeds 26 kilometres), Light (Visibility between 20 and 26 kilometres), Significant (Visibility between 10 and 19 kilometres) and Heavy (Visibility less than 10 kilometres). For more information on air quality in Western Australia, see the Department of Environment website at <http://www.environ.wa.gov.au>.

(d) For reporting purposes, the Perth Region has been divided into seven regions. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: Inner West Coast — Swanbourne; North East Metro — Caversham; North Metro — Duncraig; Outer North Coastal — Quinns Rocks; Outer North East — Rolling Green; South Coast — Hope Valley; South East Metro — South Lake.

Source: *Department of Environment.*

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